NATIONAL
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the progressive newsweekly

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Jennings Perry

From Roosevelt to the shadow of the Bomb

THE copy boy came in crying and said Roosevelt was dead. I sat down and wrote for three hours. We tore out everything on the editorial page but the masthead and, the boy offbearing from my typewriter in quarter-hour takes, we filled up the page with respectful valediction. We said the man was gone, but that "his courage and strength—God send—abide in the hearts of the generation with whom he shared them to the end."

Four years ago. Whether it is that God has not sent seriously or that we have been weak vessels on the receiving end I will not now presume to discern. Since that day, the generation has moved back from the Atlantic Charter to the Atlantic Pact and still is in retreat. Roosevelt's courage was the courage to believe democracy buoyant, trustworthy, secure in its own example: we have been substituting the hedges and alarms that betoken a shaky faith.

PEACE? GO AWAY! Manifestly the change does not become us. We have grown surly toward others, suspicious even of one another. We growl and bluster, and recklessly impugn the loyalty of fellow-countrymen who will not growl and bluster with us. Our generosity fails, we pull the doormat from under strangers who come to talk peace.

We make a cult of force, so that if any approach us to compose a difference, we say, "This is only because of our power."

We are ready to commit the last of our Mesabi steel to armament, and when others speak of disarmament we rail at their "insincerity." In the end, we invite the tired, divided nations of the Old World to hover in the shadow of our Bomb—in a community of fear.

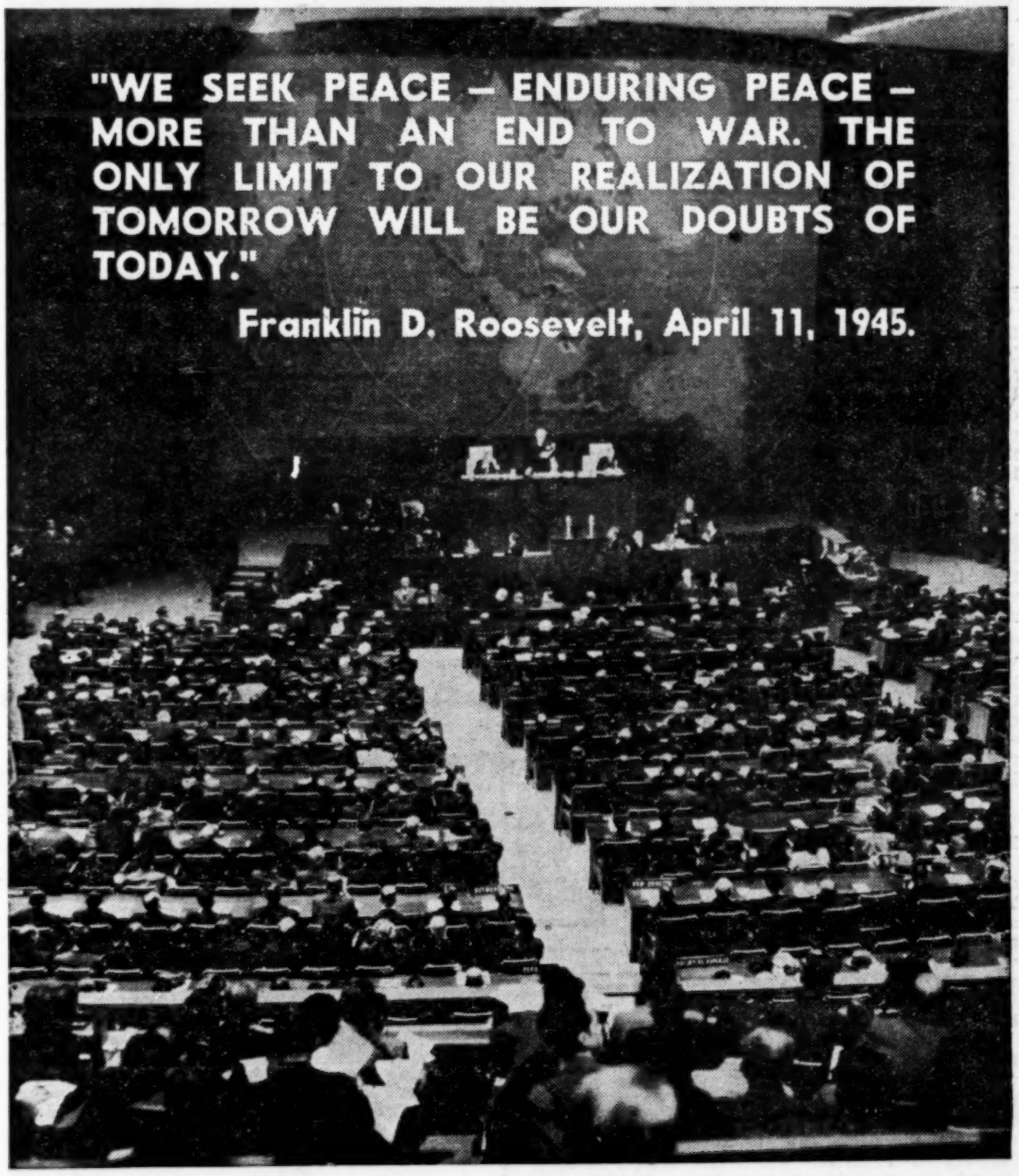
NOT FOR SURE, BUT—. This is all of a thraldom Roosevelt urged us to evade. We miss him, that's a fact. We tell ourselves wistfully that if he had lived a little longer—a year or two—we might have gone on in good spirits from the military victory to the companionate world order he envisioned, that we might have kept our temper and our course. We do not know for sure, but reasonably assume that the man who ribbed us out of the blue funk of the '30s would not have let us sink into the great new fear that poisons alike our manners and our prospects as the '40s close.

In the old fear we flirted with despair. In the new fear we finger our triggers—and flirt with Franco; we solemnly tinker up a medieval military alliance, totting up the guns and men on our side and on "theirs"—as if humanity still might talk of war in terms of anything but simple suicide. Lest we recognize the illusion, we import most learned visitors to beat upon our throbbing skulls with the bones of Genghis Khan.

THERE IS MUCH LEFT. All this way back in just four years, since the boy came crying with the news: from high hopes back to the shadow of the jungle. . . . But I did not mean to pipe a straight lament. The courage Roosevelt called up in the hearts of his generation has not all drained away; the bright experience remains and must be taken in account.

That is why last week the "realistic" treaty-makers trundled so fast from Washington to Flushing Meadows to genuflect at the doors of the United Nations. That is why for all the rusty pomp of the Signing, and the noisy notice served upon the world, the Atlantic Pact still has the aspect of a costume piece. Acheson can intone Holy Writ, while Churchill warbles the Marines' song to beat the band—but, with Roosevelt peering from the memory of the people, the only music that makes sense remains "Ain't Gonna Study War No Mo'."

JENNINGS PERRY WILL BE A REGULAR WEEKLY FEATURE OF NATIONAL GUARDIAN



"WE SEEK PEACE – ENDURING PEACE – MORE THAN AN END TO WAR. THE ONLY LIMIT TO OUR REALIZATION OF TOMORROW WILL BE OUR DOUBTS OF TODAY."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, April 11, 1945.

The United Nations Assembly opening on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the death of one of its chief architects—Franklin Delano Roosevelt (January 30, 1882-April 12, 1945)

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Cedric Belfrage
Editor

John T. McManus
General Manager

James Aronson
Executive Editor

STAFF: Elmer Bendiner (Associate Editor), Robert Joyce (Art Editor), George Orban (assistant), Leon Summit, Robert Light (business and circulation).

CORRESPONDENTS: John B. Stone (Washington), Marcelle Hitschmann (United Nations), Gordon Schaffer, Joan Rodker (London), Stanley Karnow (Paris), Emil Carlebach (Frankfurt), George Wheeler (Prague), Nic Waal (Oslo), Ralph Parker (Moscow); Max Werner (military); Ella Winter, Anna Louise Strong.

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THE MAILBAG

The controversy over Anna Louise Strong

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Since reading Anna Louise Strong's story in the **Daily News** (Los Angeles), I am beginning to doubt her sincerity. She knew what kind of introduction the **Daily News** would give her articles and the one for the first article was vicious in the extreme.

In these articles she has managed to create an atmosphere of fear and injustice that her actual words deny. She is clever indeed if she wants to harm Russian-U.S. relations.

The article she wrote for you was quite different, but your paper reaches but few. One thing is clear—the Soviets do consider her a spy and since they do, they have treated her far better than we would in like circumstance.

Lydia Ostrander

•

EVANSTON, ILL.

Miss Strong's articles syndicated by the **New York Herald Tribune** are a betrayal of what she has stood for and of all the friends throughout the world who respected her for what she was.

Where were the friends who could have saved her in time?

Russia is not a Utopia. Miss Strong has been there and told us that it is the direction toward progress that is important. Now she is going in the opposite direction. She is not helping to "calm the war tensions." She has put her petty peeve before peace. It is more than the tragedy of an individual. Millions of friends around the world are involved in this tragedy of a lost leader.

Helen Miller

•

Whose affair?

The following is a copy of a letter sent to William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. The writer sent copies to GUARDIAN and to the "Daily Worker."

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Newspapers and radio have published the information that you have returned a check for $1,000 to Anna Louise Strong which was donated by her for the defense of the Communist leaders. You refused to accept this money, because this was the desire of the Communist defendants.

Permit me to criticize you for this action which, I believe, was a serious mistake on the part of the Civil Rights Congress. The defense of the Communists — as I see it — is NOT the affair of these defendants or the Communist Party ALONE; it is a vital issue of American freedom and adherence to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which do not permit heresy trials like the one in process on Foley Square.

Many people have contributed money to you for the defense of the Communists, who did so solely for this reason and might have more ideological differences with the defendants than, I think, Miss Strong has.

F. S.

Miss Strong re-offered the $1,000 to the CRC, this time for the defense of the Trenton Six. The offer was accepted. Patterson told GUARDIAN that this news brought more phone calls on the Trenton case than any other event—and from newspapers which had heretofore ignored the Trenton case. Ed.

We're a unit

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May I congratulate you on your Peace Conference issue. One often wonders if this is the same earth that Tom Paine and Jefferson traveled over. Its shape seems similar but its people are chaotic.

But we can now hail a new Age of Reason for, although we are relatively small in body, we are large and rich in constructive minds. Above all, we are now a unit, and greatly strengthened because of it.

Robert A. Israel

•

More Wallace

OBERLIN, OHIO

I would like to see more of Henry Wallace's speeches published.

Charles J. Browne

•

An old hand

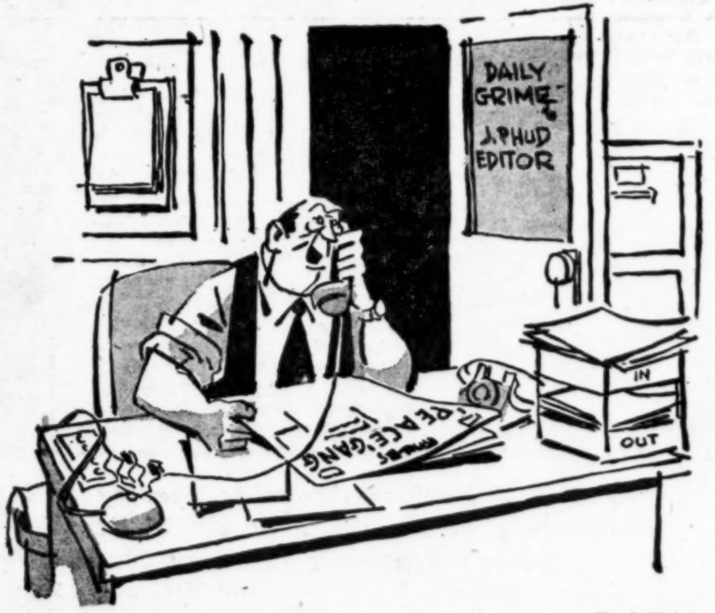
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

May I call your attention to the following:

Apart from his conspicuous part in the Irish settlement he began to be less in agreement with the premier. Lloyd George disliked his Russian policy and the expensive campaigns conducted against the Bolshevists under his inspiration.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th Edition Vol. 5, Page 687c Article: Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer.

J.R.C.



Fred Wright

"The Chief likes your story on the Peace Conference, Pegmire . . . was there any truth in it?"

Welcome, Perry!

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I want to thank you for the nice gift to your readers in the person of Jennings Perry. So many of us were missing his witty articles, his smiling criticism. It will be a pleasure for all of us to see him again in our midst.

Your paper is doing a wonderful job, and I hope it will grow and grow!

Marcelle Messiaian

•

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

As a former **PM** and **New York Star** reader, I am glad to know that Jennings Perry is joining your paper. His articles were always timely, his reasoning in good quality. I know that you have a new punch against reaction.

Edward Sonego

God in exile

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"How the Russian Children Lost Their God" is an article in the current **Saturday Evening Post.** I submit that the "God" the Russians lost is the "God" humanity must exile forever—the god of self-righteousness, rapine and murder. The God of Love and Brotherhood is flouted and exiled in the world of 1949 A. D. by so-called Christians.

Dorothy Howells

•

Hasty re-write?

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Enclosed is my renewal. I should like to make certain criticism of the GUARDIAN. I think your magazine is needed desperately but I don't think you've hit the right approach as yet. To a large extent your contents have consisted of rather hasty slanted re-hashes of the daily press. A higher degree of scholarship and less of an attempt to draw a favorable moral at all costs would make your journal more dependable, and I feel more effective.

David Felix

•

For veterans

FOREST HILLS, N.Y.

In the March 21 GUARDIAN, I noted with interest the article on the current state of affairs in AVC. As an AVCer of four and a half years' standing, a chapter chairman and vice-chairman and delegate to national conventions, I too am disgusted by the sickening spectacle of AVC officials "seeing red" and letting what was a militant organization go to pot.

For liberal and progressive vets who want to know what cooks around the country, or have ideas on what they think should be cooking, there's a new monthly publication: The Progressive Veteran, P.O. Box 282, Forest Hills, N.Y.

Arthur Kortheuer

Report to ꝛ*eaders*

Reasons of sanity

OUT on our front page this week, thousands of GUARDIAN readers are meeting up with Jennings Perry for the first time.

To thousands more he is an old friend—a keen, humorly two-fister for things he believes in, such as Rooseveltism and peace and an end to poll taxes, political hypocrisy and the like.

Here at the GUARDIAN we are pleased as Punch that Perry is writing again—and in our columns—in times which demand down-to-earth common sense. We think common sense—and good humor rather than ugliness—can change worlds, and that's why we're in business.

WE asked Perry to give us a few lines about himself. Here's what he wrote:

> Affiant's father and grandfather were of the Tennessee legislature. My grandfather, an officer in the Civil War, received a Minie ball, at Resaca, Ga., retreating before Sherman. My father would say, "But, Captain, how was it you were shot in the **heel?**" My grandfather would draw up and retort: "When I turned around to tell my men to come on, sir."
>
> Anyway, I had a brief turn in the army in our other war and afterwards went with the first relief ship into Germany. In California a couple of years, affiant was with the L. A. **Examiner** only long enough for someone to find out I knew nothing about it.
>
> I was with the Memphis **Commercial Appeal,** and other newspapers in Nashville, Tampa and Staten Island. I covered little assignments for the Brooklyn **Eagle** and the old **World.** In Paris, in 1925, I wrote a novel: Simon & Schuster, 1926. It's hard to find.
>
> In or about '32 affiant put fiction aside, returned to the U. S. and voted for Franklin Roosevelt like everyone else with all my heart. Took up as an editor of the Nashville **Tennessean,** then in depression-receivership, and began to do battle for the TVA and against the poll tax.
>
> The poll tax fight became inevitably the fight on the Crump Machine (**Democracy Begins at Home,** Lippincott, 1944, $3.00). In 1946 affiant left the **Tennessean** for reasons relating to sanity in the atom-bomb age, and thereafter wrote what he had to say in a column appearing in the newspaper **PM**—and the **Star** till it set.
>
> Affiant thinks wars are stupid, that there is more good than bad in humanity, and likes to fish.

•

COINCIDENTALLY, the morning Perry's first column arrived, the New York newspapers reported at considerable length the exit of T. O. Thackrey as editor and publisher of the New York **Post.**

Thackrey, too, supported Wallace in '48 while his wife and co-publisher came out for Truman, then later for Dewey, both stating their views in the **Post's** columns. Thackrey was one of the principal speakers at the Peace Conference two weeks ago. Last week his resignation was requested by his wife, from whom he has been separated since January, and by the board of directors of the **Post.**

"They gave me a choice of supporting the Atlantic Pact or resigning," Thackrey said. So he resigned.

JENNINGS PERRY did not know of the Thackrey affair when he wrote his first GUARDIAN column but one remark of his seems almost oracularly fitted to the situation, when he speaks of pulling the doormat from under those among us who come to talk peace.

Dusting himself off after his unceremonious dumping last week for talking peace, Ted Thackrey said he would take a short vacation, finish a book and do some lecturing.

We hope that somewhere in the American press a place will be made for Ted Thackrey's views right now, while the Atlantic Pact and war blustering bedevil America's future. Unquestionably, T. O. Thackrey's personal challenge to the warmakers in his **Post** editorials for the past year has been one of the most significant contributions to American journalism of the post-war period. Such views must not be shut off, if American journalism is to retain any last pretense of objectivity and fairness in discussing the affairs of the nation.

John T. McManus

The faces behind the Atlantic Pact

How they murdered FDR's dream

By Tabitha Petran

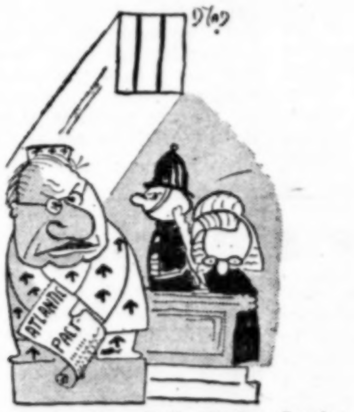
OPENING the new session of the UN Assembly at Flushing Meadows on Tuesday, Australian Foreign Minister Herbert G. Evatt, Assembly president, insisted that regional agreements cannot bring world-wide security unless they are subordinated to the world-wide organization. Nearly all UN's difficulties, he said, have been caused by great-power disagreements outside the organization. He asked the powers not to be deflected from full support of UN "by the faint-hearted, perhaps by the cynical, perhaps by the mischievous."

He referred, if only by inference, to the Atlantic Pact, which Secretary of State Dean Acheson says "implements" article 51 of the UN Charter.

British Foreign Secretary Bevin, on the other hand, has repeatedly hailed the Pact as an alternative to UN which, he said, has failed like the League of Nations. Winston Churchill, who sired the Pact in 1946 at Fulton, Mo., has frankly called UN "a failure and even a mockery . . . a brawling cockpit."

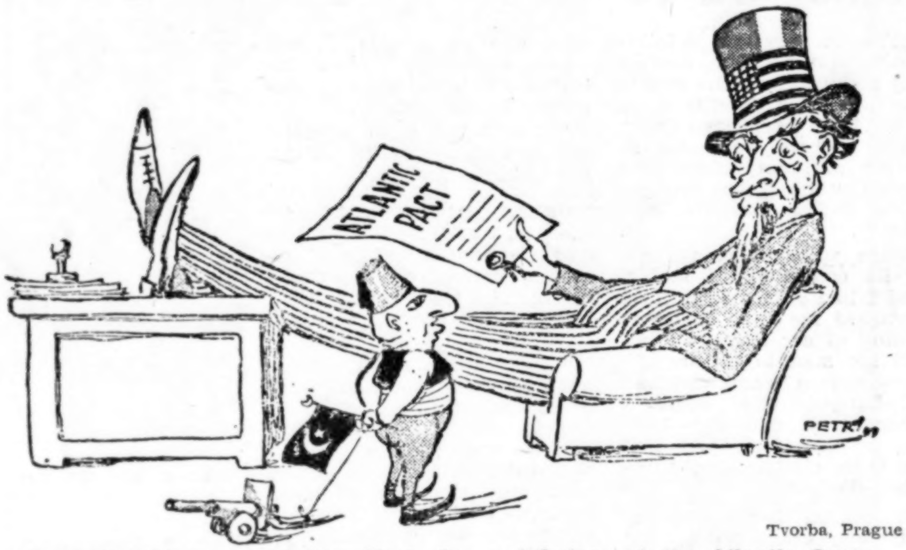
AN OLD STORY. Bevin and Churchill, not Acheson, are right about the Pact's intent. Article 51 of the UN Charter allows for collective self-defense by UN members who are victims of "armed attack." There has been no armed attack, nor is there the threat of one. The Pact creates a huge military bloc with a Council and Defense Committee which in fact supersedes UN. Chapter 8 of the Charter specifically bans formation of military blocs which can act first and tell UN about it later.

The past actions and stated motives of those pressing hardest for the Pact reveal its underlying purpose: to destroy the Roosevelt policy of cooperation between Russia and the rest of the world.



Daily Worker, London

"Serious case, m'lord—caught receiving instructions from a foreign country."



Tvorba, Prague

TURKEY: "If we called the Black Sea a tributary of the Atlantic Ocean, couldn't we get in on the Atlantic Pact too?"

It is a return to Winston Churchill's disastrous "quarantine Russia" policy after World War I, which sought to contain "the contagion of Bolshevism" behind what Clemenceau called "barbed wire entanglements from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea."

THIS MADE THE WAR. During World War II, western statesmen publicly admitted that the policy of "containing" Russia had promoted Hitler's revival of German militarism, destroyed the League of Nations, and brought on the war.

Roosevelt became convinced that abandonment of the discredited "contain Russia" policy was a basic prerequisite to peace. His Teheran and Yalta agreements of World War II embodied this conviction by according Soviet Russia equal status as a great power and restoring to her the territory amputated by the West after World War I.

Just as the U.S. claimed special rights in the Western Hemisphere, so the U.S.S.R. was entitled to special rights in Eastern Europe, which had twice served as the base for invasion of Russia. The Yalta Conference therefore sanctioned a Soviet Monroe Doctrine in Eastern Europe.

THEY PLANNED IT. Chief instigators of the reversal of Roosevelt's peace policies included:

- **Winston Churchill.** One month after FDR's death Churchill called for "Anglo-American armies" to police the world, and castigated Russia for implementing armistices with Eastern Europe in accordance with the Yalta agreement.

In August, 1945, Churchill proposed using the atom bomb to deal with "passionate ideologies", borrowing within 3 months of Dr. Goebbels' suicide the Goebbels phrase "'behind the iron curtain" in connection with a lament for Germans allegedly suffering in Soviet-occupied territory.

At Fulton, Mo., early in 1946, Churchill stepped up his fulminations against "the iron curtain", this time establishing the phrase as a world anti-Soviet slogan. President Truman's presence at Fulton indicated official Washington's acceptance of Churchill's anti-Soviet coalition plan and its corollary, the rebuilding of German war potential.

- **The Vatican.** Even before the war ended, the Vatican was promoting an anti-Soviet alliance through Franco in Spain and De Gaulle in France. Franco wrote Churchill in November, 1944, proposing a western union "to meet the danger of Bolshevik mastery of Europe." And in October, 1945, the right-wing Paris paper **L'Ordre** wrote that De Gaulle's intense effort to form a western bloc "comes from the Vatican" and would assure "Hitler's revenge."

- **American Big Business.** During the war, powerful U. S. business groups advanced the thesis, expressed as long ago as July 1942 by J. O. Downey of General Motors, that "Anglo-Saxons" must "rule the world" and impose an "armed Anglo-Saxon peace." These business interests eventually forced abandonment of the UN relief and rehabilitation program (UNRRA), made the Marshall plan an instrument for world economic domination, and blue-printed a military alliance (North Atlantic Pact) to replace the UN and enforce this domination by arms.

- **Militarists in Government.** In January 1945, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, as spokesman for the "bi-partisan" bloc in Congress, urged building anti-Soviet buffer states in Europe. Herbert Hoover made similar proposals.

James Reston, writing in the **N. Y. Times** on Sept. 29, 1945, described a powerful group in government as already accepting "division of the world into two spheres," and advocating "a strong military establishment at home, fortified by political understandings and perhaps even military agreements with other nations in this hemisphere, with the British and their dominions, and with the nations of Western Europe."

THEY SAW IT. The conservative **U. S. News** commented on Nov. 2, 1945, that less than six months after the UN charter was drafted and the world committed to peaceful methods of resolving disputes, "we ourselves — our leaders — are distrustful of it.

"We are saying with tongues in our cheeks," said **U. S. News,** "that, of course, we expect the UN Charter to be useful but that until it is useful we must have force and more of it. . . . The whole Nazi philosophy was built on the principle . . . that force—military power—is the language of government internally and externally.

"The rule of force is today dominant. President Truman speaks it. General Marshall speaks it. Secretary Patterson speaks it. Our whole government is beginning to adopt the philosophy that the U. S. must have a big army, navy and air force. . . . It must be that we have turned to the philosophy of force instead of reason and that military demonstration instead of the language of reason and justice or self-denial is to be foremost."

The North Atlantic Pact today substantiates in detail the misgivings expressed nearly four years ago by **U. S. News.**

NEXT WEEK: The facts showing that the Pact is a military fraud and is designed to block social and economic progress here and abroad.

From Paris comes the report that the Office of European Economic Recovery (Marshall Plan authority) now has its own anthem. It runs.

God save Paul-Henri Spaak.
Send him victorious,
Beneluxorious,
Long to reign over us.
Vive Spaakistan!

'Court of Honor'

Should Russian scientists tell?

By Ralph Parker

MOSCOW

"COURT of Honor" is in many respects the most interesting picture produced in the U.S.S.R. since the war. The subject almost wholly lacks "entertainment" features and the producer, Alexander Room, has treated it with almost ruthless severity.

Pulsating with a nervous, agitated spirit, the film holds an audience in its grip as would a major court trial. The question it poses has to do with the international exchange of scientific discoveries potentially beneficial to humanity, in a period when military control of most scientific research has been established in certain countries preparing for war against the U.S.S.R. Does the principle that science recognized no national frontiers hold good now for a Soviet scientist?

COSMOPOLITANISM. The film does not seek to discredit this principle. Its argument is that in the divided world as it exists today, the "cosmopolitanism" of science may be a cover for acquiring information in an anti-humane way.

"We are of the opinion," says a Soviet government spokesman in the film, "that our scientists ought to publish in foreign journals, but that they ought to know in which journals. We are for sending our scientists abroad, only it is a question of what scientists. We too believe that our science should know no geographical frontiers, and perhaps that golden time is not far off."

JUDGED BY COLLEAGUES. Dobrotvorski, working on an anaesthetizing process, is within sight of a discovery of world significance. His colleague, Prof. Losev, visits America. Flattered by the attentions of proprietary medicine manufacturers, he publishes details of the experiment in the U. S. press.

Dobrotvorski's ambitions are roused; he makes a deal with an American professor who visits his laboratory to exchange his formula for an American one.

A young scientific worker, Nikolai, shows the professor a copy of an American scientific magazine. "Here is an absorbingly interesting article on the subject of bacteriological warfare," he says, "about how to infect people with plague and typhus. Judging by it, this branch of science is developing rapidly in America. It is not admiration of your successes that brings transatlantic guests to your laboratory, it is because they think your preparation useful to them for a future war."

Instead of bringing the culprits before the State's organs of justice, the Government recommends the Medical Academy to try them before a Court of Honor: a bench of judges consisting exclusively of scientists. In the words of Professor Dobrotvorski: "The Court of Honor is the place beyond which a man is either born anew or becomes superfluous."

FOR WAR—NO. The climax of the film is reached in the following passage from the speech of the prosecutor, himself a leading scientist.

"I, one of the members of the family of Soviet scientists," he declares, "accuse those who have forgotten their national pride, who have disparaged the honor and dignity of our motherland. . . . To whom did you wish to give the treasures of our science? . . . To those who are striving to plunge humanity into the hell of a new war! To those who are waving the atomic bomb over the globe! We will not permit it. In the name of the happiness of mankind, we will not permit it!"

The Court of Honor decides that Professor Losev has infringed the law and should be prosecuted by the State. In the case of Dobrotvorski, however, the Court limits its action to censure and he continues in his former post.

Torture—courtesy the Marshall Plan

'We must seem to the Indo-Chinese like the Germans did to us'

By Stanley Karnow

PARIS

AMERICAN taxpayers, who via the Marshall Plan paid $40,000,000 of the war's $200,000,000 bill last year, should be interested in a French GI's report on the war in Indo-China which France is conducting against a people claiming and fighting for independence.

Behind the war are rubber interests which have drained Indo-China for years. The report by a soldier signing himself "Patrick J. Michael," published in Jean-Paul Sartre's magazine **Modern Times**, has left Frenchmen amazed at their ignorance of their own country's colonial activities. One reader remarked: "We must seem to the Indo-Chinese like the Germans did to us."

WANTED FREEDOM. "Michael" writes: "The rookies arriving from France were absolutely flabbergasted. They soon became depressed and silent" when they saw, in Indo-China's capital Saigon, natives dying of hunger on the streets while Chinese merchants drove by in huge American cars, French officers wandered in and out of luxury clubs, and Indian Gurkha troops brought by the British brutally kept "order."

"When we reached Chanh-Lu," he continues, "I met a friend I had known in Europe. He warned me that the commanding officer frequently ordered his men to torture the natives. Before I came they had just hanged two women—mother and daughter—both nude, by the feet, and had given them electric shocks until they died.

"Of course, I thought my buddy was exaggerating, but when I got to know the camp better I found a place where, in an area of ten square yards, human bones were sticking up out of the brownish earth. The odor was unbearable. It was where they had thrown the bodies of the natives 'questioned' by our officers.

"Thus I began to acquaint myself with the reality of this Indo-Chinese war."

MURDER PATROLS. Michael then tells of his patrol duties, which consisted mainly of arresting natives on the roads, in the jungles, or in their homes — dirt-floored bamboo huts.

"They were mostly able-bodied men we would take, but often also old people, children, women, sometimes entire families. We would confiscate their rice, their money if they had any, and the few material goods we could carry. To finish off the job, we would smash up everything we couldn't take with us and burn down their houses.

"Why these arrests? Because the officers suspected the natives of hiding Viet-Nam rebels.

"When they reached our camp, the prisoners were thrown into a ditch, sometimes with their arms and legs tied, and left there for several weeks at a stretch.

"The captain would have them taken out one at a time for 'questioning." The knotted rope and the electric shock were two of the softest methods for making them 'talk.' But often they died without opening their months."

DRIVEN MAD. "These tortures were not peculiar to our camp. Almost all the French military posts in Indo-China had their torture-chambers.

"At Bencat, where the prison was too small to hold all the natives sent there, 20 or 30 were taken out each evening to the river bank and decapitated with a sword, Japanese style, then pushed into the water.

"The executioner was a thin little Frenchman, half crazy after six months of this job, who also conducted the torture sessions: burning the soles of prisoners' feet with candles, or pushing lighted cigarettes into their ears."

The French soldiers, doing what they could to protest the bestial control of their professional officers, were helpless. Suicide was common, but more often they went crazy. Michael himself spent several months in the "neurotic" ward of a base hospital, and was finally sent back to France and discharged.

DONT FRET, MOTHER. In Paris, Premier Henri Queuille's Socialist cabinet — aided by General de Gaulle's legislative cronies—has succeeded in voting down a Communist motion for discussion of the war.

Premier Queuille dropped a few tears into the River Seine and said:

"We are enemies of war. We do not wish to see any mother worried. . . ."

These are the people who are fighting for their freedom. Viet-Nam resistance fighters on the watch.

These are the people who are learning what freedom means. An outdoor adult education class in Viet-Nam.

HOW TO BOOST YOUR PAPER

SOMETHING new and exciting has been added to NATIONAL GUARDIAN with Jennings Perry's weekly column. Other plans are afoot to make the GUARDIAN bigger, better, more effective in the tough fight for an honest press and a peaceful, plentiful America.

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Who's starving?

By C. A. Willis

PRESIDENT TRUMAN once set up a committee to campaign against food wastage. It started out with a Washington banquet with the following menu: shrimp cocktail, fried oysters, crab, shrimp and lobster gumbo, curried chicken, roast turkey, baked ham, roast beef, string beans au gratin, fried apple rings, celery, mixed green salad, rye rolls, ice cream, finger rolls and coffee. The committee has been forgotten.

Things have changed. The menu was much better, for instance, at the St. Patrick's Day party given in Houston, Tex., last month by Glenn McCarthy — a former hobo who made good in the best American tradition: he struck oil.

DO IT RIGHT. If you're giving a party, you need somewhere to run it. And this Glenn has—the recently-completed "world's most luxurious hotel" which he ran up in Houston for about $20,000,000. He sent out the invitations printed in gold on genuine doeskin. Among acceptances in 20 states were Sonja Henie and Dorothy Lamour.

The Super-Chief was hired to bring the guests to Houston; shamrock was specially flown from Dublin. Every guest, along with a sprig of the green stuff, received a heavy gold cigarette-case.

For dinner, in the Emerald Room, they had steaks four inches thick cut from prize-winning $12,000 steers. A movie specially made for the party was shown while champagne bubbled from a fountain in the floor. Western guests were reminded nostalgically of the whisky-waterfall at Reno's "Covered Wagon," where the plastic bar has 5,000 silver dollars embedded in it.

SOUR NOTE. McCarthy isn't really rich as wealth goes these days; he has only some $60,000,000 salted away. At the El Morocco Club in New York, where the real rock-piles go, the head waiter reckons he takes $45,000 a year in tips.

President Truman isn't the only one who sets up committees, and he doesn't make the best speeches at their banquets. Glancing around at the groaning tables set for a Hollywood committee banquet to raise funds for needy Europeans, Sam Goldwyn spoke just six words and sat down.

"Gentlemen," he said, "people in Europe are starving."

WORLD ROUNDUP

THE ATLANTIC PACT

Holy writ

ON Monday afternoon the text of the North Atlantic Pact, inscribed on imitation parchment and bound in blue goatskin, lay on a mahogany table in Washington's Departmental Auditorium. Behind it on the platform rose banks of pink hydrangeas and the massed flags of 12 nations. Gold gingerbread gleamed on stately columns.

The U.S. Marine Band, all unaware of what they did, played: "It Ain't Necessarily So" and "I Got Plenty of Nothin'" from George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess."

The dignity of the Senate, with which rests the final decision on ratifying the Pact, had been badly ruffled. Only a handful of committeemen had been personally invited; a blanket invitation was sent at the last minute to cover the rest.

WOE. By 3 o'clock representatives of the 12 nations had gathered on the platform; only 11 Senators were in the audience. Secretary of State Dean Acheson came first to the pulpit-like stand. He said: "For those who set their feet upon the path of aggression it is a warning that if it must needs be that offenses come, woe unto him from whom the offense cometh."

Ernest Bevin brought up the rear. He said: "Our people do not glorify war, but they will not shrink from it if aggression is threatened."

In between, words to similar point were spoken by these Foreign Ministers:

Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium; Lester B. Pearson, Canada; Gustav Rasmussen, Denmark; Robert Schuman, France; Bjarni Benediktsson, Iceland; Count Carlo Sforza, Italy; Joseph Bech, Luxembourg; Dirk U. Stikker, the Netherlands; Jose Caeiro da Matta, Portugal; Halvard Lange, Norway.

Pomp & Circumstance

While the foreign ministers were speaking, the President in a six-car cavalcade with sirens shrieking sped to the auditorium. The driver of the lead car found himself at the wrong entrance and in order to deliver the President properly all six cars had to make a U-turn on Pennsylvania Av., a practice ordinarily frowned upon.

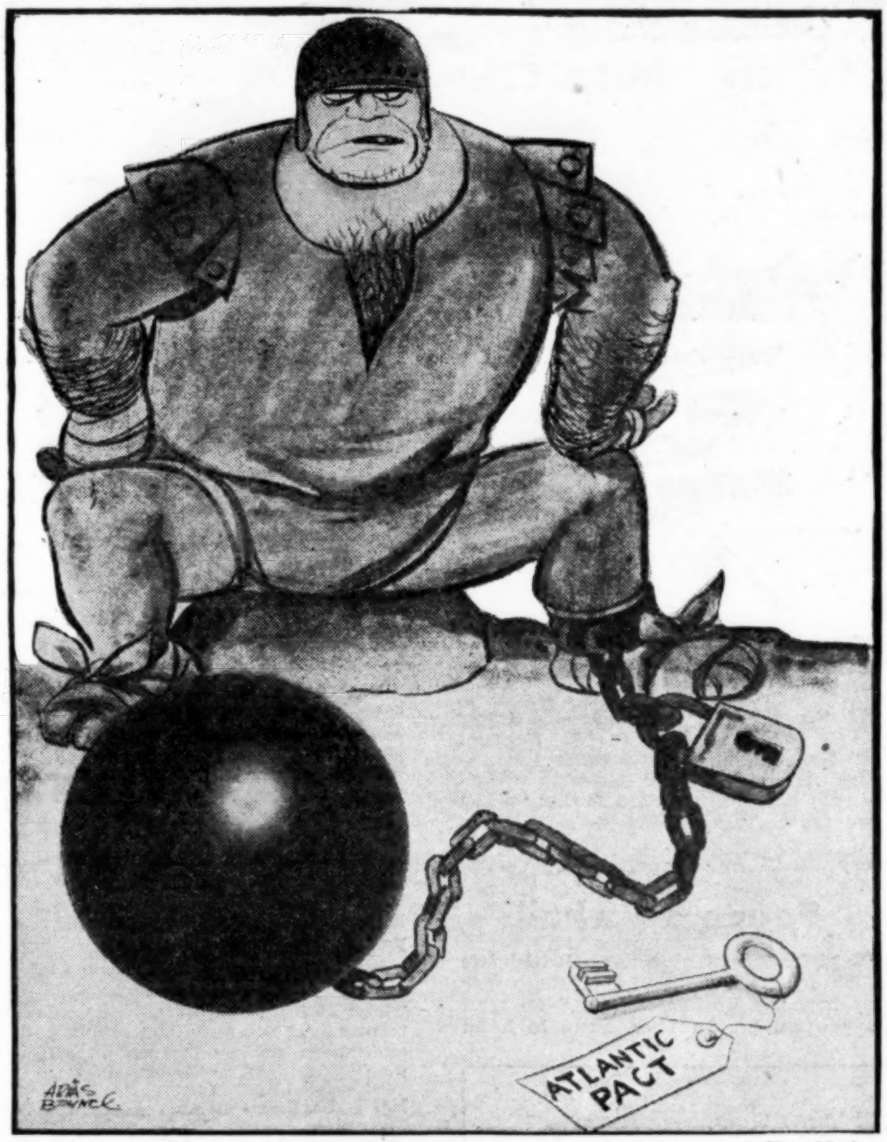
The President started his speech too soon and for a full minute delivered his greetings into a dead mike. He welcomed the ministers of the countries "which together with the United States, form the North Atlantic community of Nations." (In the community were Italy on the Adriatic, more than 400 miles from the Atlantic; Luxembourg, 200 miles.)

He said they were "joined by a common heritage of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law." (Portugal, under the 17-year rule of Dictator Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, has never pretended to be a democracy.)

In the evening the President and the foreign dignitaries sat down to dinner at the Carlton Hotel. They ate, among other things: Poitrine de Pintade Virginie, Sauce Madeire avec Champignons, Asperges Nouvelles and Riz Sauvage ("wild rice" at more select groceries).

TO THE RAMPARTS. Once signed, the blue goatskin went into the Government's vaults and its meaning began to take shape.

On Tuesday, Gen. Omar Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, came before the 54th anniversary dinner of the Jewish War Veterans at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. It was Army Day eve. He said: "I have accepted an invitation from the Department of State to comment publicly on the military security significance of the North Atlantic Pact and its implementation." He said that a "military assistance program is obviously an essential sequel to the pact." The program was defined this way: "To funnel the great strength of our New World to the ramparts of the Old and thus challenge the enemy where he would transgress."



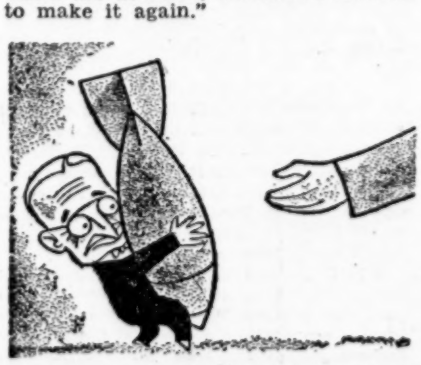
Hoy, Mexico

Look out!

London's **New Statesman and Nation** estimated that the U.S. would have to send at least 1,000,000 men to hold the ramparts of the Rhine, and added: "We do not believe that the American people are prepared to shoulder such a commitment, nor that the despatch to Europe of such a force could be taken without provoking the Soviet Union to preventive action."

Army Day oratory was heard in Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Grafenwoehr (Germany), Trieste, Athens and Tokyo. The sounding brass was reduced to mere tinkling, though, when the President talked informally to freshmen Congressmen Wednesday evening.

He recalled his decision to drop the atomic bomb at Hiroshima and added " . . . if it [the decision] has to be made for the welfare of the United States, and the democracies of the world are at stake, I wouldn't hesitate to make it again."



Kulturni Politika, Prague

"Don't you see I have my hands full—how can I shake hands with you?"

Badgering Russia

The signing brought swift reactions. In Madrid General Franco observed that the Atlantic Pact without Spain was an omelette without eggs.

His fellow dictator on the Iberian peninsula agreed. Portugal's Premier Salazar, on business in London, said the Pact would be weakened if Spain were not brought in. Portugal, herself, could scarcely do much without Spain, he indicated. If "political difficulties" still stood in the way, Salazar suggested "some understanding" be reached with Spain.

In Germany the "North Atlantic Community" divided sharply. French fears of German economic and military renascence cross all party lines. In Baden-Baden the British, French and U.S. governors of Germany talked policy. U.S. General Lucius Clay plugged for the inclusion of Western Berlin in Western Germany. He said such a step would repay anti-communist Germans and disorganize Russian plans. He was described by the French political adviser, Ambassador Tarbe de Saint-Hardouin, as following the slogan: "Anything to badger the Russians."

The French objected that such a step would worsen East-West relations and even more important, revive the Prussian spirit in Germany.

On Friday the differences were not resolved but temporarily compromised by an "agreement in principle" reached in Washington by Foreign Secretaries Schuman, Bevin and Acheson. The agreement designates some questions to be decided by the "unanimity principle" which would give France the veto power.

But, according to the **N. Y. Times,** the agreement "would give the U. S. and Britain the assurances that they have sought that no really fundamental decisions affecting the economy of Western Germany would be taken without their consent."

Two busy Nazis

DIFFERENCES. on denazification found a symbol in Gen. Franz Halder, former chief of staff of the Nazi armies. He was due to appear before the Munich Court of Appeals to hear the decision on his denazification trial.

Gen. Halder is currently employed by the American Military Government to write a history of the Nazi Army. The AMG sent word that Gen. Halder could not be spared "for a single day" to attend his trial.

TO THE FAIR. Herbert von Strempel was another high-ranking Nazi who last week turned up on the side of the victors. Before the war he was first secretary in the German Embassy in Washington, charged with lobbying for Hitler's cause among newspaper editors and rich vacationers in Florida.

On Saturday he was directing U.S. public relations again, this time for an

Continued on Page 6

In a red China port

The seamen were amazed—there were no beggars

By Anthony Piestra

TIENTSIN, CHINA

DOCKING at Tientsin last February, the S.S. President Fillmore became the first foreign ship to put in at a Chinese Communist port.

On the first day, reports Zeke McGowan, member of the Marine Cooks and Steward (CIO), most of the crew were angry at not being allowed ashore because of unsettled conditions in the city.

Their anger turned to awe and then to friendliness when they found the Red officials "well educated, friendly but reserved, not begging for food and 100% on the ball." Some of them spoke good English, and they seemed well-informed about America.

NO MORE GRABBING. "I never before visited a Chinese port," said McGowan, "that we didn't have dozens of beggars crying for cumshaw. I know, because I work where the crew members eat and where all the beggars, including all the Chinese who work on the ship as well as all the salesmen and black market boys, come to ask for something to eat. Put out a piece of bread and a dozen hands grab for it.

"In Tientsin nobody begged, nobody asked for food. They brought their chow with them. When we offered them something, they politely refused. Some of the guys tried to test them out by offering them money, but there were no takers.

"They were clean, they didn't pester us like happens to us in Shanghai, they minded their own business and they didn't hang around the foc'sles, waiting to rob us as soon as our backs were turned. When the ship left Tientsin, nobody missed a thing."

COULD HEARST ERR? Temple Stapleton, cook, also a member of the MCS, said of the Reds, "You've got to hand it to them. Even the workers have dignity. They didn't bow, grin all over themselves trying to wheedle something out of us or anything like that. Everyone was really surprised, from the skipper down."

The skipper, P. U. Parker, reported: "One thing struck me vividly: no pilfering or damage during the unloading was reported."

An officer of the vessel said to McGowan: "This is something new in the Orient. I know what the papers say about these people, but how can anyone criticize what we've seen?"

ANTHONY PIESTRA is an American seaman, an Army veteran of World War II, who has shipped out on a round-the-world cruise.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Continued from preceding page

exhibition of German industries at the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, New York. The purpose of the show is to stimulate Americans to buy German goods.

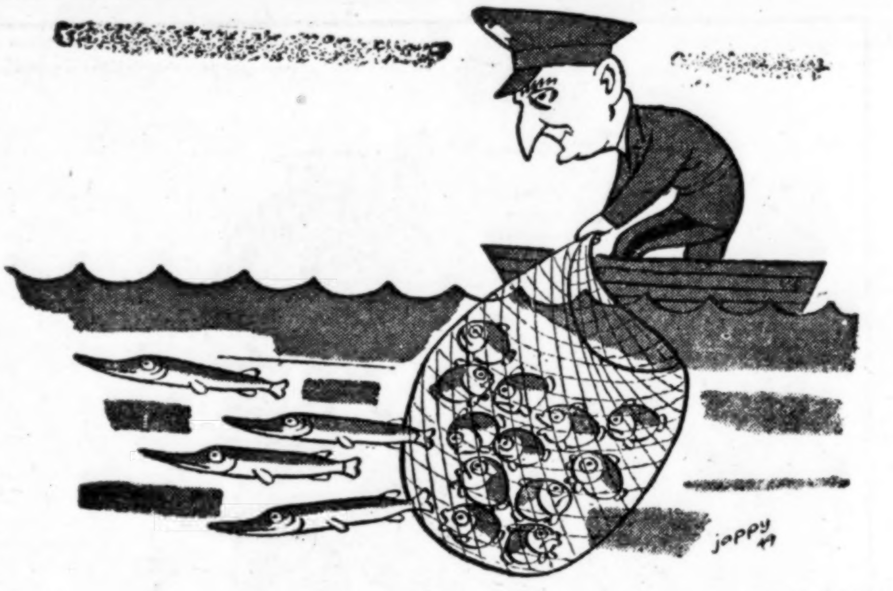
German firms exhibiting include the Rosenthal porcelain works, which became famous under Jewish ownership. In 1938, the firm, under new management, put this ad in the **Voelkischer Beobachter**: "Management consists of five Aryans, three of whom are old veteran fighters of the Nazi Party." The present owners currently exhibiting are the "veteran fighters of the Nazi Party," according to the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

THE SMELL REMAINS. The League's Administrative Chairman, Prof. James H. Sheldon, said: "The use of American taxpayers' money to build up American markets for German firms still in the clutches of unreformed Nazis will only mean cut-throat competition for American labor and universal danger for democracy."

As opposition to the exhibit grew, the managers kept crossing out the name on the letterhead. Originally it was "Germany '49 Industry Show." By press time it was "Military Government German Exhibition."

On Saturday picket lines were scheduled by trade unions and organizations to oppose anti-semitism.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) told GUARDIAN: "I have obtained a list of 150 of the men coming here from Germany for the Fair and shall check them for their individual records and the records of the companies they represent. I have talked to General Clay about it but I haven't gotten much satisfaction."



Tvorba, Prague

Denazification a la General Clay.

Javits said that Reps. Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill.), Christian A. Herter (R-Mass.) and Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.) had shown interest in his protest. He felt confident other Congressmen would join in. Said Javits: "When we get ready for action we're going to have quite an army. There will be some explosion."

Peace snowball

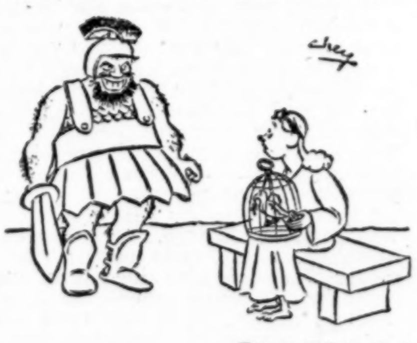
"NOT a British ship nor a British life for a world imperialist war against the world's workers." So read a petition passed from hand to hand along the docks at Liverpool last week. With its signatures it was to be presented by two seamen delegates to the World Congress for Peace scheduled to meet in Paris on April 20.

From the north of China held by the People's Liberation Army, delegates were already on their way to Paris. Others were expected from Africa and India. In Europe not only delegates but thousands of spectators were planning to go. From the Netherlands and England alone, more than 2,000 were expected.

By the week-end organizations representing 500,000,000 people all over the world had applied for credentials. The tremendous scope of the meeting had caused an uneasy interest in government circles of the western nations.

NOT FORGOTTEN. Louis Aragon, French poet and fighter in the Resistance, gave these reasons for his participation:

"This is a moment when the U.S. fleet is anchored at Salonika, when demonstrations of non-stop flying show that no one in the world is safe from the atom bomb, when the Hitler SS are being rearmed, when war has come to the Middle East, to Burma, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya and China. . . . I have not forgotten the silence of the German intellectuals when Hitler endangered peace and when he broke it."



France Hebdo, Paris

"Me, I'd prefer that dove in a plate with green peas . . ."

U. S. PEACEMAKERS. In the U. S. Arthur W. Moulton, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah, W. E. B. Du Bois and O. John Rogge undertook to serve as co-chairmen of an American Sponsoring Committee for the Conference. Louis Untermeyer, Albert Kahn and Ella Winter are secretaries.

A U. S. delegation of about 50 seemed likely. The United Fur Workers (CIO) and the United Public Workers (CIO) had already appointed delegates. Mineola Ingersoll had been named by the American Labor Party to represent it.

Wroclaw and the Waldorf-Astoria seemed to be curtain raisers for Paris.

Nice place to visit

Most foreign delegates to the New York Peace Conference had gone home. At La Guardia airport the Soviet group shrugged off silly questions from reporters. Dmitri Shostakovich said he was "glad to return home." Sergei Gerasimov, asked if he thought such peace conferences should be held of ener, replied promptly, "Of course, ye

Jiri Hronek, Czech journalist whose article appeared in last week's GUARDIAN, had left earlier. "I wouldn't live in this country even if I were invited," he told reporters. Czechoslovakian democracy, he said, is "better and more genuine." In an article in a Prague newspaper, he wrote that the American press had "stood on its head and made a disgusting how of itself" during the Peace Conference. Of the pickets, he said: "What a handful against the millions of Americans who really desire peace!"

In London W. Olaf Stapledon told reporters who greeted him: "I was amazed to see great excitement and worry in the United States about the prospects for a forthcoming conflict."

RED MUSIC. Concerned over the abrupt expulsion from the country of men who had been invited here in the cause of peace, GUARDIAN's John B. Stone in Washington put this question to the State Dept.: "Just why does the Department feel it unsafe for a group of artists and intellectuals to appear for peace in several American cities?"

An authorized spokesman said: "It all goes back to the white paper of Mr. Allen [special assistant to the Secretary] explaining that Americans can't travel around Russia."

"But," GUARDIAN replied, "perhaps if we actually let a great musician travel and play in America, maybe then the Russians would let some of us go over there and play."

"That," said the spokesman, "was what we thought. You know there is a lot of criticism leveled against us for having let them in, in the first place. It is dangerous to let anybody with the slightest red tinge into the country." Then he became impatient. "After all," he snapped, "it's a matter of law. There are laws on the books and the Depar ment of Justice says they must enforced."

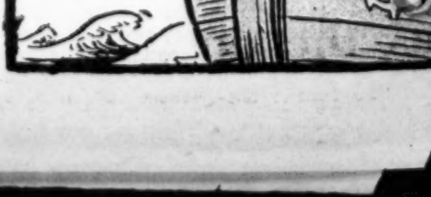
United Nations?

AT Flushing Meadows, where the UN Assembly resumed its sessions, the galleries were only half full. On the floor courtly Dean Acheson chatted with laconic Andrei Gromyko. The flash bulbs flared mainly about five sheiks from Yemen, each in native headdress but wearing sunglasses.

Everywhere the mood was glum and only Mrs. Roosevelt of the U.S. Delegation seemed cheerful. Over all hung the North Atlantic Pact. It weighted the words of the opening address by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian minister for External Affairs and the Assembly's president. (See Petran, Page 3).

Newsmen were depressed by the strenuous efforts of Atlantic Pact nations to apologize.

MEN FROM MARS. In the Steering Committee U.S. spokesmen pushed Bolivia's proposal to place on the Assembly agenda the trials of religious leaders in Hungary and Bulgaria. Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy of Poland said the trials were the exclusive business of the


"That damn bird's here again!"
PEOPLE WANT PEACE
ANGLO-A
$

Max Werner

Bradley wants troops and Churchill wants the Bomb

THE Atlantic Pact has been signed, but the violent controversy continues as to how it will be built up from a piece of paper into a military reality.

The core of Winston Churchill's speech at Boston was the blunt assertion that only the U.S. atomic bomb has deterred the Soviet Union from taking over Europe and attacking Great Britain. Churchill's military picture of the world is very simple: The two main complexes of power are the U.S. atomic bomb and the Soviet Army.

As early as January 1947 he wrote that the U.S. and Great Britain cannot compete with the Soviet Union in landpower. Today Churchill does not count the divisions on the Western side; he discounts them. He does not believe in the French Army, in the British Navy and the RAF, or even in the U.S. Army.

ATOMIC CUDDLE. Churchill may overestimate the atomic bomb, but he knows intimately the military weakness of Great Britain and France. He is today in a quite disillusioned and skeptical mood. Ardent British nationalist and stout imperialist, he sees the only effective defense of Great Britain in American atomic weapons.

For him the Atlantic bloc is therefore not a pool of forces for mutual military help, but a community of protected countries, guarded and sheltered by the United States.

For Churchill's military concept the Atlantic Pact solves nothing. As long as there is U.S. monopoly of the atomic bomb, in his opinion there can be no danger to Western Europe. But when the Soviet Union has an atomic bomb of its own, the Atlantic Pact can give no protection at all. It is not the first time that Churchill views such an outlook as unbearable and comes very close to advising a preventive war.

OMAR WANTS TENTS. General Omar N. Bradley's concept is just the opposite. In his New York speech of Tuesday our Chief of Staff asked that we build the Atlantic bloc into real strength. Vehemently, he stood against the theory of a defense of Western Europe by air-atomic power.

In his view, "the military balance of power in Europe carried on the wings of our bombers and deposited in reserves this side of the ocean" will be tantamount "to abandoning our allies to the enemy." He demands U.S. protection for Western Europe **on land.**

General Bradley sees a big job ahead for the U.S. Army, but he did not say how this job is to be done. If support of Western Europe is to be prepared by U.S. combat power, a radical revision of our military policy is unavoidable: an American **mass army** must be built up in peace time, and arrayed in peace time in Western Europe.

There is nothing definite and nothing concrete yet in the Atlantic Pact, since the big question mark of the Pact is U.S. military policy.

FISSION. The question is of tremendous importance because it will dominate U.S. foreign and financial policies for years to come.

This is not an Anglo-American clash. This is rather a split going across the military establishments of Western countries.

Churchill sides with the U.S. doctrine of air power and with the U.S. Air Force General Staff. General Bradley has on his side the majority of the British military leaders and the entire French General Staff. Churchill's solution implies an atomic armament race. Bradley's answer implies a tremendous U.S. land rearmament.

countries concerned. The solar system was undoubtedly important, he remarked, but no one proposed that the Assembly consider it.

He thought that " a new kind of emo—a controlled emotion" was being brought to bear against Hungary and Bulgaria. It seemed lacking in the matter of Franco's persecutions, or the trials of Communists in U.S. He singled out Bolivia and Chile for attack.

Afterward in the Delegates' Lounge Chile's Hernan Santa Cruz told Katz-Suchy: "You didn't convince me but your speech was really wonderful."

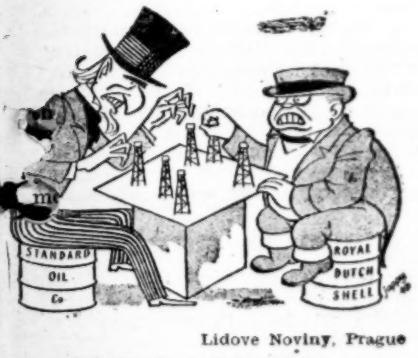
The Steering Committee voted 11 to 2 to put the matter on the agenda. Russia and Poland voted against it. Iran abstained. Indonesia and Israel were also added to the agenda.

NURSES. The Political and Security Committee was concerned with the former Italian colonies of Libya, the Fezzan and Cyrenaica. John Foster Dulles of U.S. emphasized that here was one matter which the Assembly could decide, since the four powers concerned had agreed to abide by its ruling.

Hector McNeil of Britain spoke against international trusteeships. "A baby with seven nurses doesn't get nursed," he said.

Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou of Ethiopia criticized Italian rule. He said: "Twelve years ago the voice of my country was not heard and the world went down in flames."

As the delegates filed out of the committee chamber, GUARDIAN's multilingual UN correspondent, Marcelle Hitschmann, overheard two Italian delegates conferring. One said: "Did you notice how McNeil mentioned John Foster Dulles' name 25 times?"



Lidove Noviny, Prague

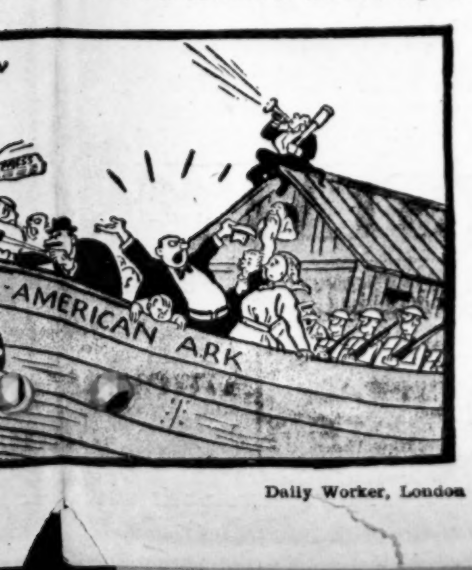
Middle East chess game

Syria: no soap

DELEGATES of Trans-Jordan and Israel signed armistice terms on the Island of Rhodes last week.

At the same time Israeli and Syrian statesmen sloshed through rain to a conference tent pitched in the desert no-man's land between Israeli and Syrian lines. The meeting was cordial but short. Israeli representatives examined the Syrian credentials signed by Gen. Husni Zayim, who last week took power in a coup at Damascus. Israelis declined to negotiate, saying the Syrians must represent "a legally constituted government." The Syrians returned to Damascus.

There the outlines of the new regime were taking form. GUARDIAN's Middle East expert thought the change-over in effect took Syria out of the French orbit into the British.



Daily Worker, London

Costa Rican menu

LAST January 16 the Costa Rican Constituent Assembly declared Otilio Ulate Blanco President-elect. But until the country settled down politically, strong-man Jose Figueres was commissioned to continue his rule. Costa Rica is partly a banana republic, partly a coffee country. President-elect Ulate is all banana. He is a lawyer for the United Fruit Co. He also owns two daily newspapers and a great deal of land.

He did not go down well with the coffee men of Costa Rica. Defense Minister Lt. Col. Edgar Cardona is all coffee. Last Saturday night he announced a military uprising. Four hours later, at 2:30 a.m. Sunday, he surrendered, well ahead of his followers. Early Sunday morning Figueres' artillery was still shelling barracks where some rebel forces had holed up.

At 7:30 a.m. Figueres, preferring bananas to coffee, stood on his balcony and waved a fragment of a mortar shell. "It's all over," he shouted.

China ploughshares

SEVEN men had come to the Wagons-Lits Hotel at Peiping freighted with bargaining instructions from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Acting President Li Tsung-jen. The officers of the People's Liberation Army were willing to talk but in no mood to bargain. Their radio broadcast: "There is only one way to peace and that is complete surrender to the people. There is no room for compromise."

The seven stayed in comfort at the Wagons-Lits while two Communist emissaries went to Nanking to tell Acting President Li he had one week in which to agree to integrate his troops into the People's Liberation Army.

In an answering telegram, Li offered to let himself be "burned in oil or dismembered," if that would help.

In any case, Communist troops were set to cross the Yangtze.

Meanwhile in East China Communist soldiers received other orders. They were to help the farmers in the area with their sowing, and they were to accept no pay from the farmers. Army animals and machinery were to be used on the farms. But Chinese could beat ploughshares back into swords again if need be.

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

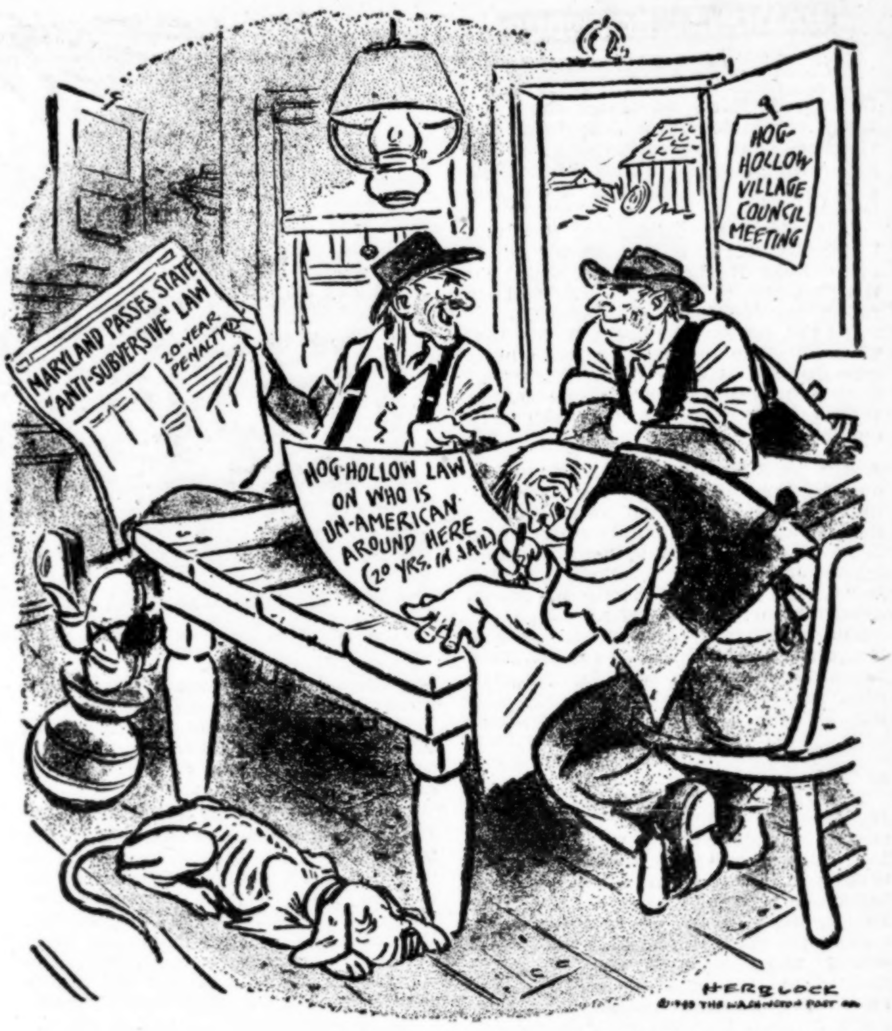
CIVIL LIBERTIES

Maryland goose-step

NO jack-booted troopers marched past Baltimore's white stoops. Yet to many it seemed that last week the State of Maryland slipped over the blurred boundary between witch-hunting and outright fascism.

The Legislature had passed and Gov. William P. Lane had signed into law the Ober bill. The law provides a sentence of 20 years' imprisonment and a $20,000 fine for anyone convicted of "acting with intent to alter the constitutional government by unlawful means."

A special district attorney is to be appointed to draw up a list of subversive organizations. A subversive organization in Maryland is one which advocates "force and violence" or aspires to a "form of government controlled or dominated by a foreign government." Members of such organizations are to be punished by five years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine.


HOG-HOLLOW VILLAGE COUNCIL MEETING
MARYLAND PASSES STATE "ANTI-SUBVERSIVE" LAW
20-YEAR PENALTY
HOG-HOLLOW LAW ON WHO IS UN-AMERICAN AROUND HERE (20 YRS. IN JAIL)
HERBLOCK

Herblock in Washington Post

"Guess we can take things into our own hands too."

Late in the night

The Governor's signature did not at once invoke the law. The state constitution provides that if 10,000 persons sign a petition, a law must be voted on at a general referendum next election day. On the Ober Law the period allotted for such petition signing would run until June 1. If enough signatures could be gathered the law would not become operative before the referendum on election day in November, 1950.

But on the night of April 2, the legislature at Annapolis worked late. Its session was almost over. Before the lawmakers adjourned they passed an emergency act which would put the Ober Law into immediate effect. Not a single legislator dissented. Petitions then could not invalidate the law. If enough signers can be found, the referendum will be held in 1950; but in the meantime Maryland would be governed under the Ober Law. At the week-end, the emergency rider lay on the Governor's desk.

FORETASTE. The threat came quietly to Maryland but not without some echo of the storm trooper. On the night the emergency rider was passed, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held a meeting in Baltimore with two delegates to last month's New York Peace Conference as speakers. They were Dr. William Olaf Stapledon, British philosopher, and Dr. R. E. G. Armattoe, West African scientist.

In front of the meeting hall pickets marched. Some wore the uniforms of the Catholic War Veterans. The Knights of Columbus sent a contingent too. Inside claques heckled, shouted, jeered, threatened. Yet 900 Marylanders braved the threats and heard the speakers. Others were kept away by the terror. Few ushers could be found and none dared sell GUARDIAN outside the hall.

Baltimore statutes allow unsegregated audiences but ban Negro performers. The manager watched the meeting open with the Star Spangled Banner sung by a Negro; he saw Dr. Armattoe on the platform. When he told the ASP official that the singer and the doctor broke the law, the ASP man said: "Go out there and try to stop the meeting, if you want to." He didn't.

When it was over, when he had spoken above the shouts and threats and seen the flares of violence, the gentle 63-year-old philosopher Stapledon said: "I am too old to stay long in a fascist country."

Still on the surface

Yet the following day, the Progressive Party, the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party were still above ground. A Citizens Committee had been formed by local ministers, rabbis, doctors and lawyers to fight the law. The Civil Rights Congress planned court tests. The Progressive Party scheduled GUARDIAN columnist Jennings Perry for a meeting on April 12 and GUARDIAN's Baltimore program was to go on as usual on Saturday.

"A FRIGHTENING THING." In Pittsburgh, Pa. a mob of 5,000 gathered at North Side Carnegie Hall where the Communist Party was holding a rally. When it broke up, the mob smashed trolley car windows to get at those who had attended the meeting. Some were pursued to the tops of the cars.

Richard Kovar, editor of the **Pittsburgh University News,** who had come to heckle, was taken for a Communist. He later reported: "That mob outside the door was frightening. . . . They hit me twice before I got through that line. . . . They followed me across Penn Avenue, hit me again and knocked me against a parked car. . . . It's a frightening thing to be trapped by a mob like that. There's nothing you can do. And there's no explaining."

Yet 500 people faced up to it.

So it went—with bills in the legislature or mobs in the streets—in Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Illinois (See Holmgren, Page 10).

Twitching Medina

MUCH of the repressive legislation currently in the works in state legislatures and the Congress depends for its effect on the claim that the U. S.

Continued on Page 8

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Continued from preceding page

Communist Party advocates the overthrow of the government by force and violence. That proposition was still being tested last week in New York's Federal Court, where 11 leaders of the party stand trial.

Louis Budenz, professor at Fordham University and former managing editor of the **Daily Worker**, held the stand for the first part of the week. The defense found much of its cross-questioning ruled out by Judge Harold R. Medina, who with the petulent patience of a schoolmaster scolded defense lawyers, caustically commented on the points they gained, and ridiculed their frequent objections.

A SPY FOR THE FBI. Budenz put his own interpretation upon the Communist Party's disciplined organization, its activities and its public statements. Defense attempts to present another interpretation were blocked by the judge, who said their questioning made him "nervous and twitchy."

The prosecution's second witness was Herbert A. Philbrick, a 27-year-old Boston advertising man who for the last nine years had worked as a spy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation while functioning first as a member of the Young Communist League, later as a Communist Party member.

Philbrick gave the same sinister interpretations as Budenz to the familiar story of how the Party was organized into groups, and groups into broader divisions. He pictured schools which taught Marxism, and described the Party's organizing drives in industry as "colonizing General Electric" with "activists" under Moscow orders to start "armed insurrection when the time was ripe." This was what he said he understood by such Communist terminology as "mass struggle."

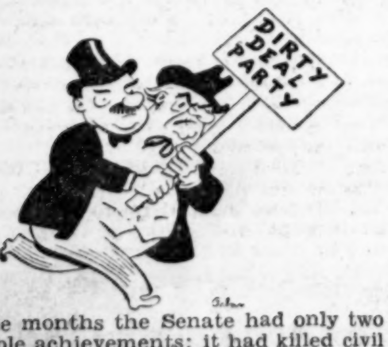
READING THE CLASSICS. On Thursday the defense as well as the prosecution was allowed to read and interpret extracts from Marxist classics. Karl Marx, co-author of the century-old Communist Manifesto read by the prosecution, was not available to comment in the light of present facts on his reference to "forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions" obtaining in 1848. When the defense read from more recent Marxist works, Judge Medina asked for definitions of the words "proletariat" and "bourgeoisie."

ON CAPITOL HILL

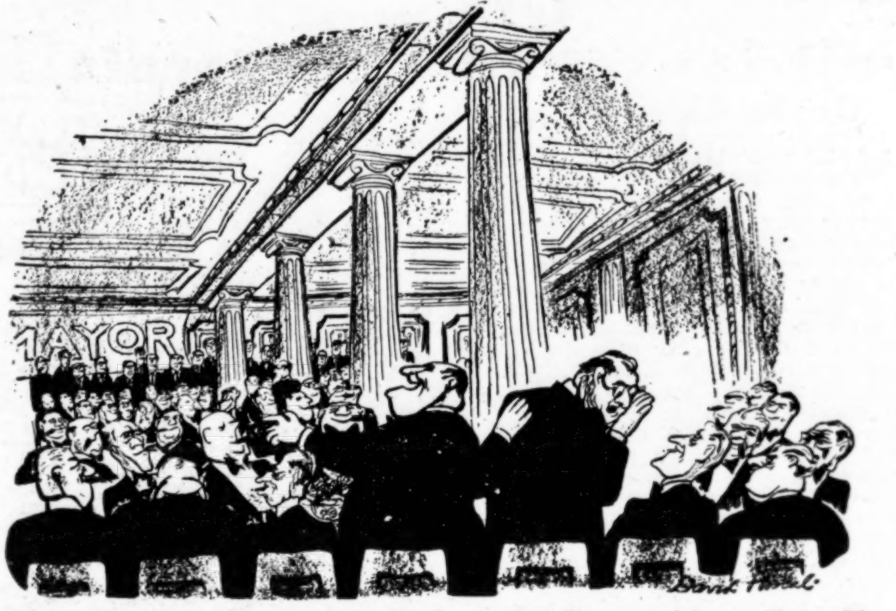
Cold Congress

SENATE hearings on a $5,580,000,000 appropriation to carry Marshall Plan spending through the next 15 months dragged into the third week. Some of the long talk had the sound of a filibuster. The stalling finally forced the administration to admit that Harry Truman's Democratic Congress wasn't carrying out Harry Truman's program.

Democratic leaders of both Houses came out of a conference with the boss with an ultimatum: Get to work. Senate majority leader Scott Lucas threatened a special session through the summer; House Speaker Sam Rayburn made similar declarations. In more than three months the Senate had only two sizable achievements: it had killed civil rights legislation and it had weakened rent controls.



DUTCH DOUGH. By midweek the administration still had a score of amendments to defeat if ECA was to go intact. The Senate had beaten a Republican move to lop nearly $2,000,000,000 off ECA's budget and extend it only a year, and it had voted down 54 to 23 an amendment by Robert Taft (R-Ohio) to cut the budget by a flat 10%.



"Just for the records . . . keep track of what I'm promising, will you?"

One amendment by Owen Brewster (R-Me.) would have denied ECA funds to the Dutch for their refusal to comply with a UN Security Council directive to cease fire in Indonesia and restore that country's status quo. Sen. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) pulled the teeth out of it with a "compromise": the Dutch will continue to get aid unless the UN invokes sanctions against them.

An amendment to add $54,000,000 for continued aid to Chiang Kai-shek was approved. The House earlier had adopted the same measure against the opposition of Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N. Y.) who called it "another illustration of the insane course that the cold war policy is forcing us to follow." But only 70 Representatives voted against it.

In the wings

Once the ECA debate is ended, the Senate faces ratification of the Atlantic Pact and a lend-lease arms program to back it up. (Action might wait a month or more.)

UNTRAINED NOURSE. Behind the scenes a conflict brewed between ERP and the arms program. Economists favored ERP; soldiers favored arms. Economists said that if the Pact increased our security we should require less armament. Soldiers said that the Pact increased our commitments and therefore required more arms.

The President favored the arms program but insisted that the costs (estimated at from $1,200,000,000 to $1,800,000,000) should not come out of his $15,000,000,000 arms budget. Edwin G. Nourse, head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, disagreed and spoke out against adding any extras. (See John B. Stone, Page 9.)

On Friday, eight Pact nations: Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark and Italy put in their bids for guns and dollars.

New farm plan

On Thursday Agriculture Secretary Brannan appeared before a Joint House-Senate Agriculture Committee and submitted a brand new plan to bring down food prices for the consumer and still keep the farmer from going broke. Hitherto the administration's policy has been guided by the New Deal precedent of buying farm produce to keep the farmer's income in line with his upkeep. That kept consumer prices up too. The new plan would let farm prices find their level in consumer markets but compensate the farmer if prices got too low.

The program would be flexible so that the Government by its subsidies could encourage the shift from surplus crops, like wheat, to livestock and dairy products.

Family farms would be encouraged, too, the Secretary said, because the largest farms, about 2%, would be excluded from the program's benefits. (See C. W. Fowler, Page 9.)

President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union called the plan "a milestone in the history of American agriculture." The more conservative American Farm Bureau found it "sound and worthy of a fair trial." The Chicago Board of Trade said the scheme would "make the phrase 'creeping socialism' obsolete and overly conservative."

Brooms for witches

Although most money bills acted upon by the House Appropriations Committee had been cut for "economy," the Committee last week voted the FBI $1,598,141 more than recommended by the President, and $8,965,141 more than it got last year. J. Edgar Hoover told the committee that "the persistent threats of communism in this country have necessitated a comprehensive domestic intelligence coverage in the general security field." He said that on Jan. 1 this year 18,679 seurity investigations were pending. Federated Press reported that the extra sum voted would be used to hire 1,000 additional employes for "subversive activity" work.

The Bureau's "internal security" program had increased 230% in the past year, Hoover said. He cited as an example of the expanded work a 1,500-page brief prepared by the FBI to aid the prosecution of 12 Communist Party leaders in New York.

BLOODHOUNDS. Atty Gen. Tom Clark told the Committee that the Justice Department is perfecting a system to track down any alien in the U.S. at any time.

Meanwhile the Senate Judiciary Committee was considering Clark's anti-espionage bill which he rewrote after opposition knocked out a provision to legalize wire-tapping. Clark described the present bill: "It is a catch-all measure. We have had difficulty in prosecuting cases in the past. This measure would allow us more freedom because we would not have to prove that the person passing on such information [which might be of use to a possible enemy nation] did so with intent to help an enemy country."

AND OTHER ITEMS. Other appropriations passed on by the Committee included a $65,000,000 loan to the UN for construction of its New York headquarters; $110,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission; and $43,000,000 for the Berlin airlift. These sums were included in a catch-all bill providing $671,147,172 for various government agencies.

Bridges keeps left

HARRY BRIDGES, Australian-born longshoremen's leader, has withstood immigration proceedings, court action, CIO steamrollers and brass knuckles. Last week he seemed as strong as ever, as uncompromisingly as ever on the left.

In San Francisco last week he came before the eighth biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) which he heads. He told the 200 delegates:

"This is a left-wing, democratic union and I hope we keep it that way." Referring to the right-wing unions which —obedient to national CIO policy— approve the Marshall Plan and disapprove the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Progressive Party, he said: "If they are right, you'd better reorganize this union and get a different set of officers, because the ones I'm speaking for now are going to carry on as they have in the last couple of years."

NOBODY'S PERFECT. The ILWU, said Bridges, is not going to be a "yes-man, rubber-stamp union whether the demand comes from employers or from labor itself."

On the prospects for repeal of Taft-Hartley he said: "We shall be lucky if we get a few amendments." On economic prospects: The U.S. is heading for "a plain old-fashioned depression." On the North Atlantic Pact: "Another step in the direction of war." On war: "As far as this union is concerned, anybody who thinks Stalin or the U.S.S.R. is perfect is crazy, but that's not the issue. There are a lot of things wrong in every country. The question is whether they are bad enough to go to war over."

R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization for CIO, was on hand. He is reported to have shouted during an executive session: "If the CIO is such a poor organization why in hell don't you get out?"

The longshoremen had helped build CIO. They showed every indicating of staying as long as the house held up.

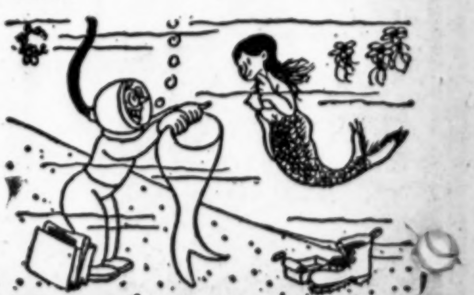
Barnum in panties

ELEPHANTS, leaping tigers, flying acrobats, waltzing horses, and men who stand on their thumbs came to Madison Square Garden last week. Adults were prepared to plunge into springtime innocence again but were stopped midway.

The program carried this description: "Grand Finale — The Glorious Fourth—With its proud, rousing, heart-clutching tableau—The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave—Dedicated to the people of the United States of America and to all the free peoples of the earth who place their faith in the leadership of the President of our country in the struggle to maintain their way of life against the menacing horde of world aggressors."

Carrying out the program's promise, the finale began with a parade of elephants, each bearing a designation such as "Miss New York" or "Miss Illinois." Fifty girls appeared and quickly stripped down to their red, white and blue bras and panties.

They grouped themselves about a banner which, as it unfolded, was seen to be a gigantic picture of President Truman. Balloons floated down. The elephants keeled over on their sides. The band played: "I'm Just Wild About Harry."



Canard Enchaine, Paris

"Nylons?"

Frost and crop insurance

Will the small farmers be California's first DP's?

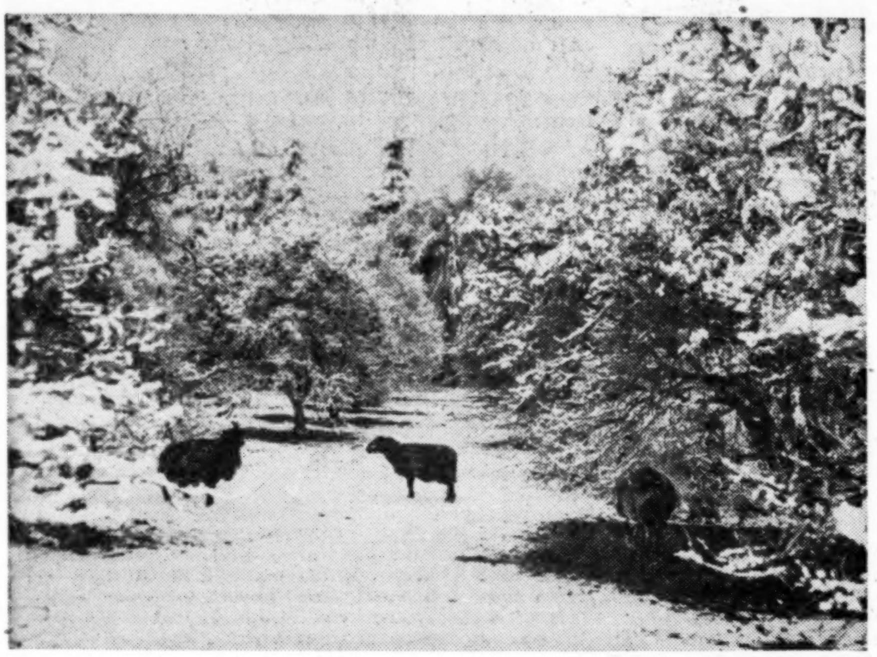
By C. W. Fowler

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

CAUGHT in the general crisis of U.S. farm economy, the small growers of fruit and produce in California are especially hard hit this year. They may be the first sizable group of farmers to be displaced from their land, according to the plan announced two years ago by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and hailed last year by **Life** magazine.

Immediate aggravating cause of the small California growers' trouble was the big freeze of last winter. Behind the stupid radio jokes about snow in Los Angeles are the grim facts of bankruptcy and dispossession for thousands of farm families.

Frost is erratic, as any suburban gardener can tell you. It hits in spots, destroying whole acres here and leaving others across the road almost untouched. The small grower, with his eggs in a small basket, is worse off with a 50 or 75% loss than the big one. Besides, the banks, or his own reserves, will carry the large landholder who can afford to wait for another season. The man with more boxes of fruit intact will also benefit more from the higher prices he'll get for "scarce" fruit.



An orange grove covered by one of the record snowfalls in California last winter. The sheep wandered about as though mystified by the strange white blanket.

OILING THE SQUEEZE. The big freeze became the big squeeze on the little man, with the oil companies fitting, consciously or unconsciously, into the Chamber of Commerce plan. They advanced the price of crude oil used in smudge pots from nine to 11 cents a gallon in the middle of the freeze.

It costs about $300 a night to smudge five acres. The freeze lasted 10 nights in some parts of the citrus areas. This is $6,000 worth of smudging for the 10-acre grower—more than his entire year's income.

Citrus prices paid to farmers have gone down over the past year. When bread and meat are high, fruit-juice vitamins disappear from the working class budget. Big growers and processors have been complaining, and last year many processors went on a canning "holiday" during the pack. They simply didn't can the stuff because they didn't like the prices.

For the big growers, who are able to hold out through 10 days or three weeks of frost, the freeze will help make up for this. But around Sacramento, where the California Legislature meets, there has been little disposition to help the 10- or 15-acre grower out of his fix. Some of the California legislators who are also big growers haven't bothered to hide their satisfaction over the results of the freeze.

LIFE OR DEATH. Like small, family-size farmers in the rest of the country, squeezed by declining prices received for their produce and still-inflated prices paid for what they need, California citrus growers need an overall Federal plan to keep them on their land.

This plan, as put forward by the Progressive Party in 1948, calls for 100% price supports on all produce, for crop insurance, low cost credit, a moratorium on foreclosures, a guaranteed net income of $3,000 a year.

The 81st Congress has failed to act, thereby repeating the pattern of its predecessor. California legislator Joe Lewis, a small farmer himself who was elected with Independent Progressive Party support, has proposed a resolution memorializing Congress to extend the moratorium features of the Bankruptcy Act for three years.

Shades of H. Wallace!

Truman's man contradicts Truman with Truman's OK

By John B. Stone

WASHINGTON

LAST Monday Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, gave the National Military Establishment Joint Civilian Orientation Conference the same sort of shock that the child in the fairy-tale gave the king's court when he said: "But the king is naked!"

"We cannot afford," said Nourse, "to make the cost of its [the North Atlantic Pact's] implementation a simple addition to other military plans. . . . Rather must we rework the whole operational and financial plan. . . . The problem needs to be handled with unsentimental business efficiency."

Dr. Nourse said he had concluded a year ago that substantial increase in military spending would "fan the flames of inflation." Now he was warning that the cost of arming Atlantic Pact nations must come out of the $15,000,000,000 already allotted for our own armed services—or else.

CHECK MATE. In full realization of the importance of what he planned to say Monday morning, Nourse had called on the President the previous Friday and gone over the text with the Chief Executive.

That, Washington remembered as the angry buzz set off by Nourse's speech began, was just what Henry Wallace did with his famous foreign relations speech that got him fired as Secretary of Commerce in 1946. Wallace, too, "checked with the President." Then came the dawn, stormy with protestations from Army and the State Dept. who refused to let economics interfere with their plans.

IN TROUBLE. What Nourse said was the cold truth. His call to combine "military preparedness with economic and financial preparedness and . . . conditions of life that give the citizenry a deep conviction that theirs is a political, social and economic system worth defending" was delicately phrased. But he did make clear what GUARDIAN readers already know: that we cannot "without concern add these expenditures . . . to present budget items."

Where does Nourse stand now in the President's hierarchy of advisers? All that is known is that he had already been having trouble with Truman and the other two members of the economic board, John D. Clark and Leon H. Keyserling. His resignation had been reported lying on the President's desk.

FRENCH LEAVE. State Department reporters noted a burst of activity "on the operational level" when word of the Nourse speech got around. GUARDIAN called Michael J. McDermott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Press Relations, and was rewarded as follows:

"Has the department any reaction to Dr. Nourse's speech?"

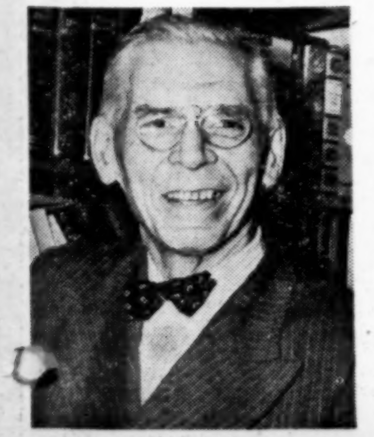
"No."

"Is the department aware of it?"

"Our top level officers are tied up with the French today. I doubt if they have read it yet."

"But it is a bit embarrassing, isn't it?"

"I suppose he knew what he was doing."



Dr. Edwin G. Nourse

Six months ago in the GUARDIAN

It's getting harder to hide from the people that the Marshall Plan has failed on the peace level. The $64 question for a Republocrat President will be how to make Americans foot an even more fabulous bill than hitherto, for a policy leading to "the war to end war"—universal suicide.

(From NATIONAL GUARDIAN, Vol. 1, No. 1, Oct. 18, 1948).

THE COTTON PATCH

By Owen H. Whitfield

HARVIELL, MO.

HEADIN south from St. Louis, I'm sittin in a coach on a Mo-Pacific train. The coach has a petition in the center. On one side it says COLORED, on the other it says WHITE.

I'm half asleep in our (colored) overcrowded half of the coach, when I hears a gruff voice say: "Our men is doin a damn good job up there in Washington, don't you think so, Jack?"

Its a big red-faced white man talkin. "You damn right," says the man called Jack. "You can tell that by just lookin at the other end of this coach—just crowded out with damniggers headin south."

"Yes!" says the big man. "I been hatin damrepublicans all my days, but the way they lined up with our men against this Truman program, I'm beginnin to see some good in em."

"If we can just hold things down long enough," says the other, "we can get niggers and poor whites at a dime a dozen on our farms, from now on. I been usin them dammexicans for the last four years, but I hate em. Too damn sassy to a white man. If the niggers keep comin back our troubles will be over."

"THAT'S what you think," says a young Negro sittin by an old lady across from me.

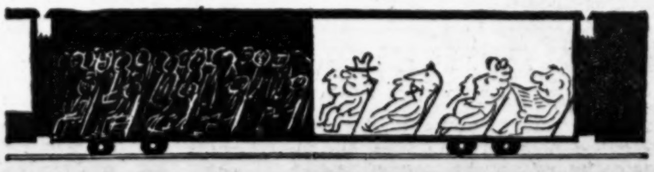
Then I noticed that most of the people in our part of the coach was old or middle aged, with a few young men among them. So I asked the young Negro why so many was headed South.

"Why," he says, "were takin the old people like Mom here back south because of overcrowded conditions and livin in damp basements. But just as soon as we get places for them to live decent in the northern cities, we will come back and get em."

But as I notice the buses and trains loaded with workers goin south, it makes me nervous, because I know whats goin to happen to our wages here on the farms. Cost of livin will be as high as in the cities, while wages will go back to the old "Hoover days."

IF there ever was a time when we ag. workers need to be organized so we could demand contracts to protect us, its now.

Lord, lord! I wish the CIO would leave the "witch huntin" to those that got nothin to do, and get on the job.



Chicago dateline

New witch hunt – same old hunters

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

BENJAMIN GITLOW and J. B. Matthews went on the Broyles Commission payroll this week.

State Sen. Paul Broyles (R-Mt. Vernon) said Gitlow and Matthews will act as investigators in the Assembly-authorized investigation of "subversive" activities at Roosevelt College and the University of Chicago.

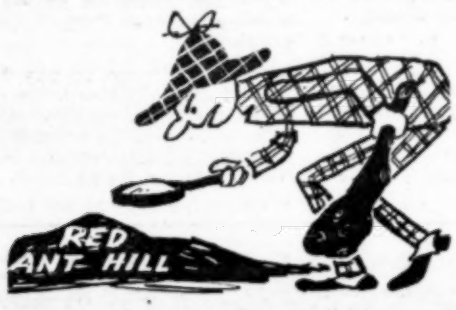
Gitlow, a former national officer of the Communist Party, has enjoyed a career of "exposing" reds for high-paying publications. Matthews was reasearch director for the Dies Committee and later had offices in the Hearst Publications building in New York.

Broyles also said:

- All hearings in the probe will be held at Springfield rather than Chicago. They will be public. (The protest presumably would have been larger in Chicago).
- More than 75 faculty members, as well as Chicago's Chancellor Robert Hutchins, Roosevelt President John Sparling and **Tribune** reporter Frank Hughes, have been subpenaed for hearings beginning April 11.
- Student "under-cover agents" will be hired by the commission to aid the investigation.

Dr. C. H. Pritchett, U. of C. political science department chairman, commented on the hiring of students: "As one who has profound respect for democratic bodies, I am sorry to see the members of the Illinois legislature engaged in such a sorry exploit."

Dean Emery Balduf of Roosevelt said students there are willing to tell the truth as citizens "and do not have to be put on the payroll of Senator Broyles' commission along with Mr. Gitlow."



"THOROUGHLY UNSOUND." Other developments on the Broyles front:

- The Chicago chapter of American Civil Liberties Union announced plans for a public "emergency meeting" next Tuesday (Apr. 12) to protest the Broyles bills. Kenesaw M. Landis, **Sun-Times** columnist, will be one of the speakers.
- The executive board of Illinois State Federation of Labor (AFL) recorded itself against the Broyles bills. ISFL President Reuben Soderstrom said the bills are "thoroughly unsound" and would "interfere with the rights of free press and free speech."
- Fifty University of Illinois faculty members sent a telegram to Chairman T. J. Sullivan of the House Judiciary Committee arguing against the bills, particularly S.153 which calls for dismissal of teachers who "advocate" communism.
- Sullivan told reporters his committee will open hearings after mid-April in the regular committee-room. "I don't want a Roman holiday if I can help it." He was referring to the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on the Broyles bills, held in the Senate Chamber, which overflowed with several hundred students and others clamoring to testify against the bills.

PRINTERS SAY NO. Union printers in Chicago have been on strike against five daily newspapers for more than 16 months. This week they voted by a ratio of 14 to 1 (1,266 to 93) to reject the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' "final" offer and continued their strike.

Local 16 members objected to the $10 weekly wage increase offer. Their brothers in 400 commercial and job shops last summer won an $11.89-a-week increase, and Local 16 members on the **Hammond Times**, a daily, won a $12.50 raise two months ago.

ALBERT LYBYER DIES. Dr. Albert H. Lybyer, history teacher at the University of Illinois for 31 years before his retirement in 1944, died last week at 72. He was an authority in European and Middle Eastern history.

Lybyer was also a "Wallace man" in Illinois. He was chairman of the Champaign-Urbana Progressive Party Club, a vice-chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party state committee, and a member of the National Committee. He took active part in last summer's giant petition campaign to put Wallace's name on the Illinois ballot.

YPA salute to FDR

YOUTH salutes to Franklin D. Roosevelt are being organized by the Young Progressives of America in 25 cities from April 9-23. The mobilization to carry on the FDR tradition of building one world, and to expose the Atlantic Pact as a betrayal of that tradition, is inspired by the famous Roosevelt saying: "This generation has a rendezvous with destiny."

The program for the meeting at Manhattan Center, New York, April 18, includes an address by Henry A. Wallace, a dramatic presentation and a "jam session" by leading jazz musicians. Similar meetings are set for Los Angeles, Baltimore, Boston, Atlanta, and Washington, D. C.

Pete Seeger and Laura Duncan of People's Songs will perform at meetings and at shop gates in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin April 9-16.

The YP will press at the rallies for adoption of the Marcantonio bill calling for extension of veterans' unemployment benefits and raising the payments from $20 to $35.

On April 12 peace demonstrations will be held on the major campuses in the country.

Following the Roosevelt Memorial dedications, the Young Progressives are planning Young Workers Conferences in most cities aimed towards a National Economic Conference in Washington in May.

This is George A. Dondero

The man who calls democracy 'mob rule'

Last month in Congress Rep. George A. Dondero, Republican of Royal Oak, Mich., "exposed" the record of GUARDIAN's editor with various mythical charges and the true one that Belfrage wrote a novel which the Daily Worker *reviewed favorably. We are returning the courtesy—without myths. Ed.*

By Irving Richter

DETROIT, MICH.

AMONG the most touching episodes in Rep. Dondero's career was the following dialog between him and Georgia Democrat Eugene Cox in 1944:

DONDERO: "The gentleman knows I greatly admire the position of the gentleman from Georgia."

COX "Yes, and that feeling is reciprocated. I have great respect for and great confidence in the gentleman from Michigan."

The two gentlemen have joined hands on virtually every domestic and foreign issue. Together they have remained constant in their hatred for Roosevelt—before and since his death. Together, since the military defeat of fascism, they have worked tirelessly to revive it abroad and introduce it at home.

DOWN WITH MOB RULE. Not only does Rep. Dondero regard democracy as undesirable; he believes — and has proved it in a speech which he circulated in millions of copies — that "The United States Never Was a Democracy." Democracy is "mob rule"; it is red, and the very thought of that color — he thinks of it a lot and sees it everywhere — sends Dondero running to the Un-American Activities Committee.

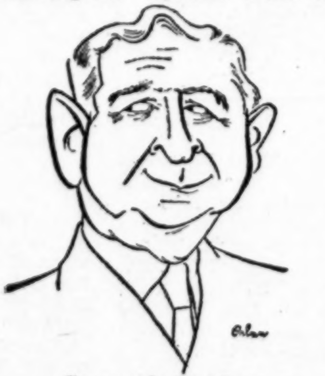
Referring to an occasion last year when his house at Royal Oak was picketed by "a group that called themselves the American Veterans Committee," he praised the Un-American Activities Committee as "the only committee of the House to which a member can refer petitions and resolutions by groups which have high-sounding names."

His record for ideological consistency, ever since his election in 1933, is unexcelled. It was "communism" when the General Motors workers of Pontiac, Mich.—largest city in his district—organized in 1938; when they asked for wage increases, and even when they prodded GM to convert to war production.

A PATRIOTS' PATRIOT. Two months before Pearl Harbor he told the House that "the greatest danger" menacing America was not the Axis powers but "the trend of socialism and communism threatening destruction of our form of government." When despite the war emergency Henry Ford refused to comply with NLRB and court orders to bargain collectively, Dondero eulogized Ford and blasted strikers as "communists." When FDR refused to break the strike, he said solemnly: "We are no longer the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Throughout the war no American used more zealously the "look what happened to France" slogan against labor, based on the notion that France fell to Hitler because of the "40-hour week."

Keeping up a barrage of speeches about saving our "republic" from "communism", he championed "the natural law of supply and demand—the time-tested principle of private enterprise" against such subversions as TVA, housing, school lunches, gas rationing, price control, Federal Aid to education and farmers, UNRRA, NYA and WPA. His Americanism was suitably lauded by Gerald L. K. Smith, Father Coughlin, Walter Steele and other patriots.



George A. Dondero

SUSCEPTIBLE. No one has ever accused Dondero of taking graft or bribes, but he is sensitive to loud noises coming from the right direction. When he opposed one flood control appropriation, Rep. Pierce of Oregon said of him: "Of all the good, genial members of the House, there is nobody who swallows the propaganda of the utilities more readily than our colleague, the gentleman from Michigan."

As a large owner of real estate, and maintaining as he does a Royal Oak law office which handles some of the largest Detroit realty accounts, he is also susceptible to the real estate lobby's sobs about rent control.

NOT SO OBSCURE. Rep. Dondero has been called "obscure" and "mousy-looking" by Congressional observers. That the former is a libel was attested when, during Thomas Dewey's famous 1949 Lincoln Day address in Washington, Mr. Dondero sat on the Governor's right hand, blinking and shifting nervously as newsreel cameras ground away.

Nobody knows what Lincoln, who called the people "the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts—not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert it," would say if he could observe in action this latter-day expert in Lincolniana.

Norden vindicated

One victim of Rep. Dondero's smear attacks this week won vindication. Heinz Norden—unceremoniously ousted from the editorship of the American Military Government's German-language magazine **Heute**, in 1947, following a charge by Dondero that he had Communist leanings—was ordered reinstated in his Army job by District Court Judge Jennings Bailey in Washington.

Norden, who had been cleared by a Loyalty Board and warmly praised by General Clay at the time of his ouster, took his case to court. Judge Bailey ruled that the "grounds stated for his discharge were insufficient. Any discharge upon the general grounds that it would promote the efficiency of the service is not sufficient without stating in what respect . . . the efficiency would be promoted by his discharge."

Progressive boost

DETROIT

Results of the April 4 election for Michigan Supreme Court judge show that the Progressive Party is forging rapidly ahead in this state since November's general election.

Out of less than a million votes cast, PP candidate Morton Eden carved off nearly 90,000. In Detroit's Wayne County (including over 2,000,000 of Michigan's population) Eden won almost 25% of the total vote.

In last November's election, Henry Wallace's total vote in Michigan was 40,000 out of over 2,500,000 votes cast. The PP score in the Supreme Court election is the equivalent of nearly 250,000 votes in the general election.

LIVING & LEISURE

Radio report

The kids take their hair down

By John Norton

A 15-year-old boy is talking: "Sure, I've pulled some big jobs. The biggest was $500, but the cops never caught me. They won't, because I'm slick. The guys call me Slick Chick. When I got the money, I didn't know what to do with it. If I would've bought something, like a new pair of pants, my mother would've gotten wise. So I spent the dough foolishly, on girls, in Times Square, in crap games."

Waiting their turn to go on. Two youngsters in Miss Parkhurst's home for the transcription of "Child's World."

The youngster was speaking on "Child's World," one of radio's better programs, now heard from 9:30 to 9:45 p.m. EST Monday on ABC stations. "Child's World" consists of informal talks in which four or five minors let their hair down with Helen Parkhurst, noted progressive educator.

On this particular broadcast Miss Parkhurst asked Chick—one of four "juvenile delinquents" from a poor section of Manhattan—about the first time he stole.

FRUIT OF POVERTY. "I guess when I was a kid I started stealing deposit bottles off of fire-escapes. But the first big thing was when my mother gave me eight bucks to buy groceries. On the way I got into a crap game and I lost the money. I knew she would have killed me. So I went into a jewelry store and I snitched a watch. Then I run to the candy store, I give the guy the watch and I say, 'Gimme eight dollars,' although I knew it was worth more."

Asked how he'd feel if his younger brother copied his actions, Chick explained: "I ain't got any brother, but I got a younger uncle. Sometimes he comes over to a crap game where I'm playing. I tell him to scram and kick him in the behind. 'Don't be like me,' I tell him. 'People call me a bluffer. If you want money, don't rob, don't shoot craps, come to me first and ask.' "

It was a broadcast that aroused anger: Chick and his friends are sweet, bright kids—soured and stunted by poverty.

ESCAPE TO REALITY. Another program was devoted to hookey-playing. All the kids came from a crowded school in a slum district. "I come to school," said one, "and I tell myself I'm going to stay all day. Then in the first class, the math teacher—he's mean and none of the kids like him—is going to give a test. So I leave the room, then I run out of school and play ball or craps in the park or go to a movie if I got money. Next day, I write my mother's name on an excuse, saying I threw up in the toilet and had to go home."

The youngsters are relaxed and frank because Miss Parkhurst transcribes the program from her own home and preserves their anonymity. An excellent interviewer, inspiring confidence in the children, she draws them out carefully. The subject matter ranges from gang warfare to religion, from relations with brothers and sisters to youthful lying.

The deeper implications, the Why's of crime and lying and hookey-playing, are not clearly expressed. But "Child's World" is a breath of fact among the mists of escapism on the air.

Books for progressives

Against the night

By Ralph Peterson

THREE thousand Americans served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of the Loyalist Army in Spain in 1937-1938. Eighteen hundred died there. Six hundred survivors served in the U.S. armed forces in World War II.

That this memorial volume* appears at the moment our State Dept. considers including fascist Spain in the Atlantic Pact, is grim warning from the past.

Volunteer for Liberty is a complete facsimile reproduction of the weekly paper by that name issued by the Abraham Lincoln Brigade from May 24, 1937 until Nov. 7, 1938, when the Loyalists obeyed (but Hitler and Mussolini who were aiding Franco did not) the League of Nations order to withdraw foreign combatants from Spain. It is an enormously moving story. Even the errors of its Spanish printers fail to mar the passionate tale of the men from all nations whose courageous fight in the first battle of World War II united progressives of the world behind the cause of free Spain.

"IN OTHER HANDS . . ." Going through its pages, I mixed tears with admiration; hope with fear.

Novelist Ralph Bates, Poet Edwin Rolfe, and John Tisa were among the editors; contributors ranged from Vincent Sheean to Langston Hughes. The cartoons, deriving from many countries, are bitter commentary on "the benefits of civilization" as represented by Franco, Hitler and the "non-intervention" committee.

The paper served as morale pamphlet, too; there is a running thread of admonition about camouflage, discipline, care of weapons, along with a continuous effort at political orientation.

With one list of casualties (the grimmest and most frequent feature of the **Volunteer**) are a couple of stirring lines, as meaningful today:

The rifles you will never hold again
in other hands will speak against the night.

**VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY. Published by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (23 W. 26 St. New York 10). 535 pp., $5.*

A new socialist monthly

AMERICA's first independent socialist monthly will make its appearance next month under the title **Monthly Review.** The first issue will carry an article by Albert Einstein on "Why Socialism?" The magazine's prospectus says:

"We mean by socialism a system of society with two fundamental characteristics: first, public ownership of the decisive sectors of the economy; and second, comprehensive planning of production for the benefit of the producers themselves."

Regarding present-day socialist differences, the prospectus rejects both "the view that the U.S.S.R. is above criticism" and also "the view of those who call themselves socialists, yet imagine that socialism can be built on an international scale by fighting it where it already exists.

"This is the road to war, not to socialism."

Editors of **Monthly Review** are Leo Huberman, onetime New College (Columbia) professor, labor editor (**PM**), union education director (NMU), author of numerous books on labor and economic history; and Paul M. Sweezy, ex-Harvard economics professor, New Dealer (SEC, TNEC) and wartime OSS officer.

Monthly Review will be published from 66 Barrow St., New York 14, N.Y. Price $3 a year; $5 for two years.

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Finding values in shoes

WHILE most clothing has come down in price this year, shoes have not. Despite lower costs of hides and calfskins, manufacturers chose to cut production (now running 9% below last year) rather than prices.

But there are now several signs that better values in shoes may soon be available for careful shoppers.

One was the general resumption of midwinter clearances last January. Before the war, and again now, January and July were cut-price sale months for all leading brands. The family that wants most for its money will do its shoe buying in those two months.

WATCH YOUR HEELS. More recently, two leading brands have shaved prices—just a little, but enough to signal that the public's cautious shopping attitude this year is having some effect. Nunn-Bush dropped $1 on its costly shoes, while G. R. Kinney, one of the country's largest moderate-priced chains, pared its tags 50 to 75 cents.

To help along this reluctant price decline, conserve your shoes to get maximum wear, and buy carefully for maximum value. Shoes allowed to run down at the heel are thrown out of shape and have a short life expectancy. Replace heels frequently yourself with those you can buy at the five-and-ten. Polish shoes regularly to protect the leather from cracking, and keep them in shape with shoe trees.

The large chains are generally considered by trade experts to offer best values. Besides Kinney, these include Thom McAn, A. S. Beck and Father & Son stores.

ROOM TO GROW. It's particularly unwise to pay $8 or more for children's shoes when a child may outgrow them in three or four months. What's important for the child is careful fit and correct construction. Admittedly the expensive children's shoe stores take more trouble fitting a child than do the lower-priced shops, so its necessary to insist on the right fit.

There should be about three-quarters of an inch between the end of the child's big toe and the front of the shoes. Toes should not press against sides of the shoe, and there should be room for the toes to move around.

Have both feet measured; one is often larger. Since a child's foot is flexible, be sure the front section of the shoe is flexible.

In any case, never let a child wear hand-me-downs or shoes he's outgrown.

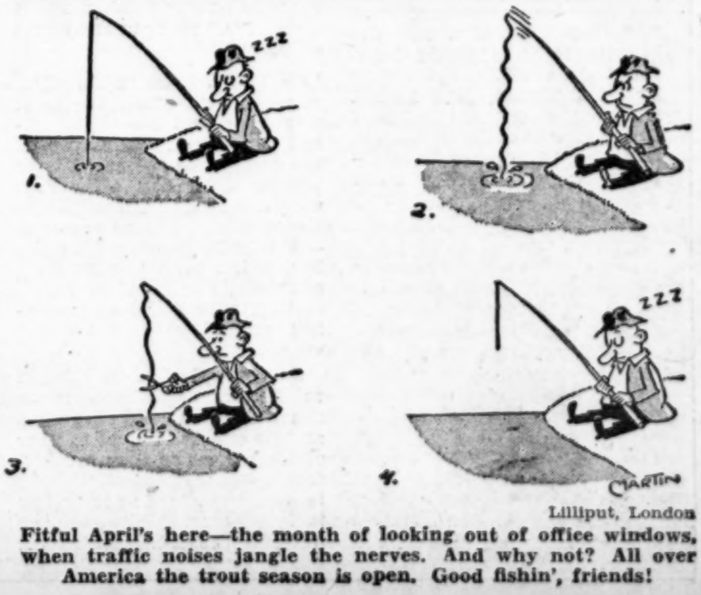
Best buy summer costume

FOR a modestly-priced basis of a spring and summer wardrobe, this department nominates unlined rayon suits, or two-piece dresses as they're often called. They are available this year for less than $10. The two pieces can mix and match with other jackets, skirts and blouses already in your closet to make several outfits at much less cost than two or three dresses.

In shopping these, check the labels for crease-resistant finishes such as the **Unidure** finish, now found on some but not all of the lower-priced suits. To make sure you get good quality, look for a generous seam with pinking on **every** seam; a hem at least three inches long, bound and invisibly stitched to the skirt; detachable shoulder pads and hand-sewn buttonholes (as indicated by crude stitching).

Make sure the material itself is closely and firmly woven (hold it up to the light and pull it both ways). Look for a label guaranteeing colorfastness.

It's best to avoid those rayon suits with extra trimmings and decoration. Invest your money instead in the better material and construction a simple, classic style will give you at the same price. Non-detachable trimmings also add to dry-cleaning costs, or make for complicated ironing if you wash the dress.



Lilliput, London

Fitful April's here—the month of looking out of office windows, when traffic noises jangle the nerves. And why not? All over America the trout season is open. Good fishin', friends!

James Dugan

The mad monkeyshines of Dr. Ladysmith

PEOPLE say Dr. Ladysmith is crazy. He has a farm out in the Valley, where he spends most of his time playing with a dozen monkeys. I always thought he was a pretty sane fellow, but the monkeys aroused my curiosity so I drove out to see him.

The Doc was polite and asked me in. On the sunporch there was a loom, the sort used to make homespun. And there was a monkey, puzzling over the loom.

"Servetius is making remarkable progress," said Dr. Ladysmith. "I hope to have him making little place mats in a month and then go on to cloth. Spinoza, over there in the corner, is working on the alphabet."

Spinoza was a scholarly-looking rhesus monkey, handling alphabet blocks. He had spelled P-O-E-T-R but seemed to be undecided between Y and X as the sixth letter.

"Come out back and see Martin Luther," said the Doctor. Martin Luther was a big chimpanzee. He was playing with a bow-and-drill firemaking apparatus. "He's getting the hang of fire," said the Doctor. "Last week he had the tinder smoldering a bit."

SALAD MIRACLE. Two gibbons were scratching a small garden plot with hoes. "That's Bruno and Copernicus," said Dr. Ladysmith. "I am teaching them to raise lettuce.

"Of course they are strict vegetarians, but the poor chaps don't yet grasp the purpose of their hoeing. My pedagogy will drill them in all the correct motions of spading, seeding, watering, weeding and so forth—and then, some historic day, they will be eating their own lettuce and suddenly realize that it resulted from the work methods. I will have introduced them to agriculture."

We walked to the barn, where two apes were expertly milking a pair of brindle cows.

"In the whole range of my experiment," said Dr. Ladysmith, "Voltaire and St. Thomas Aquinas are probably the most advanced. They have progressed so far at dairy husbandry that they know enough to feed the cows—although they still get angry when the cows go dry. I would say that they are as advanced right now in their dairy culture as the Dravidian people were ten thousand years ago.

READY FOR 1954. "By the way, the doctor went on, "I would appreciate it if you didn't mention my work to anyone. It might jeopardize the project."

"Good grief, Doc," said I, "what in the world is the project?"

He chuckled. "Now, don't take this too seriously," he said. "I am trying to make a strategic social adjustment in the animal kingdom, sort of speeding up Darwin and Lysenko, so these little chaps will be ready to take over."

"Take over?"

"Sure. As you know, mankind's days are numbered. I estimate I have five years left before the atomic war, and I am going to pass on just as much human knowledge as I can to these little fellows. I do wish Washington would give me more time to work, but they seem to lack interest in science..."

"That's ridiculous," I blurted out. "Even if the whole world gets atom-bombed, there will be people left."

THE SHRIMP THEORY. Dr. Ladysmith smiled winningly. "You talk," he said, "exactly like a tyrannosaurus, standing around in the Cretaceous Age, confident that the coming Tertiary Period was a lot of malarkey. 'The glaciers will never get me,' is what you are saying.

"There is a school of thought which says the atom bomb will end the Quaternary Age and the Post-Glacial Period which we have been enjoying for a million years. They say the bomb will be rougher than the glaciers and that the higher vertebrates will be replaced by shrimps and garter snakes. I completely disagree with this analysis."

THE TORY APE. "There is a very important distinction between man and the anthropoid apes at this stage of evolution: in my opinion it will save my chimpanzees and orangs, when man bows out. It is simply this: man has become genocidal and the monkeys have not.

"Man has progressed to the stage where he can extinguish himself in a moment. This development would have been a sensation in Pliocene days. The dinosaurs bungled around for thousands of years, doing themselves in, while we can remove ourselves by a simple Act of Congress.

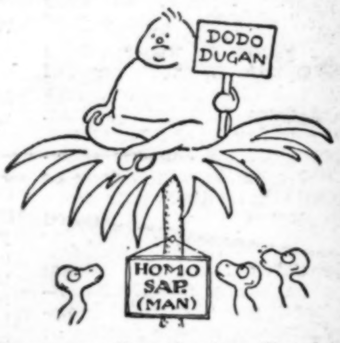
"I find the apes quite incapable of this sort of behavior, at this stage in their evolution. As Sir Arthur Keith points out, 'man represents the extreme wing in the order of primates,' while my apes are the conservatives. I think they will survive. Therefore I am teaching them a few essential things, which in the normal speed of evolution might take the poor chaps three hundred thousand years. I wish I had a gorilla."

CARRY ON IN UGANDA. "Doctor Ladysmith," I stammered, "won't the monkeys get killed, too?"

"There is always that chance," he said. "However, I plan to use my trainees in a colonial scheme, send them to unlikely military objectives, as far away from civilized people as possible. I may plant a colony in the Matto Grosso, or Uganda. For heaven's sake, don't mention my locations. I hear those atom planes can fly almost anywhere."

"Do you plan to accompany them when they go?"

He smiled. "That would be flying in the face of evolution," he said. "When a species becomes extinct, each speciman is included. I don't believe in these Sunday supplement romances about dinosaurs surviving in hidden valleys and nonesense like that.



"Temporary throwbacks will exist for a short time, of course, as do Dixiecrat Congressmen and newspaper publishers, but natural selection will prevail.

DUMB ENOUGH TO LIVE. "My little chaps will have a hard time in their new colonies: change of environment and possibly hostile animals, you know. Naturally, I am teaching them archery and simple military tactics to maintain their superiority."

"But, Doctor," I said, "won't this lead right back to nationalism, uneven economic development, armament races and wars?"

"Of course," said Dr. Ladysmith, as Copernicus leaped on his shoulder and began picking dandruff. "But these little chaps are so dumb it will take them at least four hundred thousand years to kill each other off with atom bombs."

Pots and pocketbooks

A mess o' greens

By Charlotte Parks

EATING a big dish of greens in the spring—greens that you've picked yourself—is an old American tradition. That first New England winter, the Pilgrim Fathers would have fared even worse than they did if Indian squaws hadn't shown the original colonial dames how to make succotash, and how to prepare in appetizing ways waterlily bulbs and a hundred other good foods that city-bred Puritans never dreamed of.

The Pilgrims were the forerunners of our more modern style of "starving in the midst of plenty."

IT'S FREE. Even in big cities you can pick edible greens if you have that famed American "knowhow." Edible weeds grow in strange places; I have picked them day after day, within a stone's throw of the University of Chicago campus—a thickly populated neighborhood. I used to pick all I could daily in front of an oil station where the surrounding ground seemed covered with stones.

Just now, before they begin to flower, **dandelions** make the most delicious of greens and no one will object to your picking them as they are bad for lawns. **Pokeweed, thistle, lettuce, mustard** are other tasty greens. Write to the Agriculture Dept. Washington, D.C., for booklets on edible wild plants.

Greens are a necessary part of a correct diet. Leafy greens, like the dandelion, may be cut fine with a sharp knife and served with a good salad dressing. Add a chopped tomato and you'll have a color effect that's as beautiful as it tastes.

A delightful dandelion dish is made by forming the leaves into bundles, wrapped tightly with a strip of bacon. Place in shallow pot with small quantity of one-half each vinegar and water. Cover tightly, boil eight minutes.

GREEK WISDOM. Wash all greens thoroughly. Shake off water and put over quick flame in covered pot for about five minutes. Chop finely. There won't be much liquid, but it is vitamin rich, so stir in a raw egg to thicken it or add a little flour blended with butter or bacon fat. If you want to be festive and add nutrition, decorate with sliced, hard-boiled eggs. Some folks like a little finely minced fried onion or onion juice added to their greens.

You won't get rich foraging for wild greens, but it's lots of fun. Write and tell us what greens grow wild in your neighborhood and may be had for the picking. The old Greek myth of Anteus getting strength from his mother, the Earth, is true of every one of us.

The French say you should cook your greens on Monday, heat them over every day (not forgetting to add a lump of butter), and on Saturday the flavor will be heavenly.

Anyway, you can warm over greens if they are kept in the refrigerator between times.

•

NEXT WEEK

Good Gravy!

VOL. I, NO. 26

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If the code number 1-24, 1-25, 1-26 appears with your address below, YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS RUN OUT. RENEW NOW!